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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Communist Trials.

STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Another Amnesty Meeting.

BISMARCK'S OVERTURES.

Suffering in Hungary.

SAN DOMINGO TRANQUIL.

FRANCF.

THE PROPOSED DISSOLUTION.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—The bill of Gambetta for the consolidation of the Republican union deputies in the Assembly, proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly on the ground that its discussions have proved fruitless.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Times'* special from Paris states that the question of the dissolution of the Assembly is causing excitement, and grave consequence are possible.

ANNIVERSARY.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the republic will be celebrated throughout France, on the 3rd of September.

KING AMADEUS TO BE ASSASSINATED.

PARIS, August 24.—There was a rumor on the Bourse this afternoon that an attempt is to be made to assassinate King Amadeus. It is added that the King received no injury. The report meets as yet with no confirmation.

COMMUNIST TRIALS.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—In the trial of Assy before the court martial to-day, the prisoner's counsel, Boldly, charged the Versailles troops with using petroleum shells during the siege. The Paris court promptly silenced the accuser aud stigmatized the assertion as infamous.

NEGOTIATIONS TRANSFERRED.

It is reported that negotiations between France and Germany in relation to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which have been carried on for some time at Frankfort, are to be transfered to Versailles.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

PARIS, August 24.—*La France* says that an understanding has been reached between the Committees of the Assembly and Government respecting the dissolution of the National Guards, and that a discussion upon the subject in the Assembly and a conflict over the disarmament are both improbable.

DELIVERANCE LEAGUE.

The German ambassador, Count Waldersu, has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count De Remusat, of the existence of a league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. Count Remusat replied that such a league was illegal, and that it should be dissolved.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—In the Assembly to night there was a debate upon the bill for the disbandment of the National Guard, and General Pellisier, brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as inopportune and dangerous.

Viscount Meaux followed in a speech, demanding the immediate and uncompromising disbandment, which was vociferously cheered by the Deputies of the Right.

Thiers objected to immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the national guard was unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the Right, Thiers concluded by saying that it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly, and that he knew what course to adopt.

An amendment proposed by Gen. Ducrot, providing for gradual disbandment, was then adopted by a vote of 487 against, 154 for.

ENGLAND.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, August 24.—The Tarifa arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded on her voyage.

THE LIVONIA.

Commodore Asbury's yacht, the Livonia, starts on August 31st for New York.

STRIKE AT LEEDS.

A strike by one thousand five hundred workmen has occurred at Leeds. The newly employed workmen from Newcastle were hissed yesterday by the strikers. No trouble is apprehended.

RECOVERING.

The Queen is recovering.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

There is some excitement over the election of a member of Parliament. Charles Buxton, the Watney Tory candidate, is now five hundred ahead.

TREATY COMMISSIONER TO SAIL.

Mr. Gurney, the British Commissioner of the Washington Treaty, sails in September, accompanied by the eldest son of Sir Stafford Northcote, as Secretary.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE COUNTRY TRANQUIL.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Direct intelligence by steamer from San Domingo reports the country tranquil, no disturbances having occurred since the rout of Cabral. At San Juan the financial situation was relieved by the receipt of the proceeds of the United States San Domingo loan. The friendly tone of the report of the United States Commission of Inquiry which has been circulated throughout the country was pleasing to the people. Baez was preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Dominican victory over the Spaniards. An explanation has been demanded as to the course of President Jager in permitting Cabral to harrass the Dominican frontier. The sugar and tobacco crops are both large.

EXILES ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Post* says: We have received a letter from a trustworthy source in St. Thomas, August 14th, which asserts that the exiles in St. Thomas are more active and hopeful than ever in their plans for the overthrow of the usurper Baez. A provisional government, our correspondent asserts, is about to be organized under the Presidency of Ferrando Arturo Morino, a highly educated and liberal-minded priest, a native of San Domingo, who has been for some time in Hayti. Their seat of Government will probably be in San Juan. Pimentel, who was President of the Provisional Government during the war against Spain in 1864 and 1865, and one of the Triumvirate who effected the overthrow in May, 1866, has joined Cabral in San Juan, and will operate with him in the future. Luperon was ill at Cape Hayti. One great obstacle to the success of the opposition to Baez seems to have been the want of sympathy and unity of action between the military chiefs, Cabral, Pimentel and Luperon. They are now reconciled by choice to Padre Morifio, as the head of the Government.

AUSTRIA.

FEARFUL INUNDATION.

LONDON, August 24.—Fearful misery prevails in Southern Hungary. At Banai, one-third of the country is under water. In consequence of bad administration the dams were suffered to fall into ruin, and thus became flooded the extensive tracts of land reclaimed during the reign of Maria Theresa, and made fruitful with flourishing fields. Added to this there are unusual storms this season. Owing to the excessive severity of the Government in collecting arrears of taxes, vineyards, grain fields and trees even have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of peasants. Some of the villages owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture trade and industry in general are ruined, and famine is impending.

BISMARCK'S OVERTURES.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Echo* has dispatches from Vienna to the effect that the overtures made by Bismarck to the Austrian government aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty. A correspondent says the English foreign officers have been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein.

GAINING GROUND.

Watney, the Tory candidate for Parliament, is steadily gaining ground at the election in East Surrey.

NAPOLEON III.

The Emperor Napoleon will pass some time at Toruquay. The Empress Eugenie will make a visit to Spain.

GERMANY.

EMPERORS' MEETING.

BERLIN, August 24.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day categorically denies the reports of the unfavorable turn of the tone of the allegations at Galstein, and that a coldness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The same journal says that no special arrangements were intended to be made at Galstein.

MEXICO.

MEXICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR PROF. MORSE.

MEXICO, August 24.—In view of the early completion of the telegraph between here and the United States, a journal of Mexico suggests that Mexican citizenship be conferred upon Prof. Morse.

JAMAICA.

NEW CANAL.

KINGSTON, August 24.—The British Counsul at Carthage has gone to England to organize a canal company to connect the interior of the Island with the Magdalena River.

IRELAND.

AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, August 24.—The Amnesty Association of Dublin will hold its meeting in Phoenix Park on September 3d, to petition the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

ITALY.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

ROME, August 24.—In the town of Bologna, Italy, a church was struck by lightning and thirty-two persons killed or injured.

EDUCATIONAL.

Proceedings in the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The sessions of the Educational Convention were resumed last evening. The Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, read an elaborate paper on the subject "How far may the State provide for the education of her children at the public cost." He took strong grounds in favor of the largest provision by the State for public instruction. A portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of the High Schools, which he considered as but a step in the scheme of education, which should be provisioned by the State, and which should culminate in a national university. He summed up as follows: "I believe the question for American statesmen is not how little but how much can the State properly do for the education of its children. I believe that the one thing most precious in the sight of God and of all good men, is the welfare and growth of the immortal mind, and that to secure this, on the largest scale, Legislature, should go to the verge of their constitutional powers, courts to the limit of their liberality of construction, and executives to the extreme of their proper official prerogatives. I believe that an American State may and should supplement the district school with the high school, and the high school, if need be, with the university, all at the public cost, exhibiting to the world the noblest system of free country—a model free school system—and when there is added to all this, as I believe it is written in the future, there will be an educated National University, standing at the head of all. Then will we indeed have a perfect system of American public education, one that will be *Tutus terea atque rotunda*."

Mr. William Harris of Missouri, followed with a paper on the subject of a National University, in which he reviewed the whole question, claiming that such an institution was among the designs of the founders of the Government, and that it was clearly constitutional.

Dr. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, presented an elaborate report of the Committee of the National University, which recommended the the appointment of a permanent committee of thirteen to concentrate the best thought of the country upon the various important questions involved in the perfection of a plan for the institution, and to marshal the strength of the country in the systematic and potential support of the measure when at last formally brought to the attention of Congress. The following committee were appointed: Dr. J.W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis.; Dr. Thos. Hill, of Waltham, Mass.; E. L. Godkin, of New York city; Hon. J. D. Williams, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Barnes Sears, of Virginia; Colonel D. F. Boyd, of Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Daniel Reid, of Columbia, Md.; W. F. Phelps, of Winona, Minn.; H. C Gibbs, of Portland, Oregon; Hon. Newton Bateman, of Springfield, Illinois; ex officio members of the National Educational association: John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Education; Dr Joseph Henry, President of the National Academy of Science; Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, President of the American Association for the Advancemeat of Science, and Dr. Samuel Elliott, President of the American Social Science Association.

Mr. Wickersham proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association will look with favor upon any plan of giving pecuniary aid to the struggling educational system of the South that the general government may deem judicious.

John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Education, offered a resolution, which was accepted, that a Committee of one from each State and Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Association to take such action as shall seem to them expedient to secure a full presentation of the improvements in American Education at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876. The Convention will to-morrow visit Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, having tendered a special train for that purpose. The inner man will be provided for on the occasion by the Board of Public Schools and citizens.

COLUMBUS.

The Buffenbarger Case.

COLUMBUS, August 24.—The first witness examined to-day in the Buffenbarger case was John Holmes, a school teacher. He had boarded at Buffenbarger's home, and on two occasions saw Colburn there. Colburn and Buffenbarger seemed intimate.

Wm. Jones testified that he saw Colburn at Buffenbarger's house twice, and thought he saw him a third time in the dusk of evening going around the stable about three months before Buffenbarger's death. Three years before Buffenbarger's death witness sold six hundred and eighty acres of land to him. He suggested to Buffenbarger that he deed the land to his wife, now Mrs. Colburn. Buffenbarger replied: "Ann has been a good woman to me, and I think it is my duty."

Alfred Straup swore that he used to visit the residence of Mrs. Colburn's father to see the girls. On one occasion Mrs. Colburn asked him what he thought of old Buffenbarger. He said he was a pretty good old fellow. She said if she wanted him she could have him, and then asked him how long the old man would live. He responded he would probably live ten years. She replied "that's the devil of it." The witness, in reply to questions on cross-examination, was singularly forgetful in regard to dates, places and persons relating to the alleged conversation sworn to on the direct examination.

Mrs. Ella Haines said she had been employed on the farm to make a black silk dress, which was not trimmed like a mourning dress. On the cross-examination Mrs. Haines said that the dress was trimmed with black lace, not crape, and was not cut like a mourning dress. At this point the prosecution called for a decision on the motion to exhume the remains of Buffenbarger. The Justice decided that the testimony for the prosecution should be submitted before the motion would be passed on.

POLITICAL

The Campaign in Ohio—Speech of Hon Columbus Delano at Sandusky, O.

SANDUSKY, O., August 24.—The campaign was opened here to-day by the Republicans, the chief feature of the occasion being the speech by Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Excepting the introduction, which eulogized the Republican party and criticised the new departure of the Democracy, the speech was devoted to an exposition of the work of the present administration in the way of collecting the revenue and reducing taxation. A striking contrast was drawn with what was done under the Johnson administration. The present administration found the public credit impaired by the dishonesty and incapacity which pervaded the public service. The public debt was rather increasing than diminishing, with a reduction in the receipts from internal taxation. How was the failing credit of the government to be repaired, its current expenses met, and debt reduced? In the face this discouraging condition, this serious and embarrassing question could only be solved by the energetic enforcement of the laws and faithful application of the moneys collected to public liabilities. It was done during the first twelve months of the administration. The receipts from internal revenue were $177,457,738 29, and during the first fiscal year, $184,235,867 97. Notwithstanding the reductions already stated, without reduction the amount of receipts from internal sources on this basis would have been $263,235,867 97. The tax on spirits during the fiscal year 1868 of the last administration yielded only $18,000,000. In the first year of the present administration there was collected and paid into the Treasury from the same source $55,000,000, an increase of $37,000,000, and this on a reduction of 75 per cent. of the rate to be collected. Thus the $78,000,000 exempted from articles previously taxed has been recovered and its loss counterbalanced by faithfully enforcing the revenue laws and honestly accounting for the money collected. Observe, further, that in 1868, in the last administration, the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau were $8,387,703 17, while for the first fiscal year of this administration the same expenses were reduced to $5,916,610 22, making a gross reduction of the cost of collecting the revenue of $2,471,372 92. Mr. Delano also showed that there had been a net gain in revenue from customs for the first two years of the present administration over the last two years of the last administration of fifty-nine million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, and an increase of revenue during the same time of $84,994,000—a tolerably handsome saving. To fully see the force of this comparison, it should be remembered that the rate of taxation has been reduced by law during the last two years, affecting the gross receipts eighty million dollars. The expenditures from March 1st, 1857, to March 1st, 1869, were a little over $450,000,000, and from March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1871, a little over $323,000,000, showing a decrease in favor of the present administration of over $126,000,000. This great work of economy, of which, he said, the Republican party and Grant's administration may be proud, has been accomplished by strictly enforcing the laws and reducing the public expenditures.

The Secretary then proceeded to illustrate the effect of this management upon the public credit, referring to questions of gold and bonds at different periods, showing the steady appreciation of American securities. This highly gratifying condition of the national finances he then contrasted with the example of Democratic financieiring in New York city. On this subject he said:—In this elysium of Democracy the school thieves had systematic and magnificent plans have been fostered for securing a national triumph at the next election. It is believed that these plans embrace the raising of large sums of money there, which being expediently used, will enable Tammany Hall to control the Democratic nominations and secure the election. That the conclusive proof of this corrupt scheme should be so early presented to the people was not expected, and but for the courage and integrity of an able and prominent public journalist of New York in exposing the plan could scarcely have been realized. This scheme contemplates the expenditure by the city officials of large sums of money, ostensibly for work never done, as well as enormous amounts for jobs actually refuted. From the amounts thus corruptly disbursed, contractors are to contribute with corresponding munificence to the Tammany fund for the purpose of the next Presidental election Here is the motive for these enormous and unparalelled frauds, without which it is difficult to understand how such gross dishonesty could have been perpetrated. With this key to observe the monstrous fact that the debt of New York city increased in twenty-eight months fifty millions of dollars, this example ought to be sufficient. It illustrates the venality, peculation and political prostitution which cover the Tammany Democracy and render its moral atmosphere and presence feculent, obnoxious and infamous. Here was paid a larger sum for repairing carpets and furniture for county offices than the present admistration paid in the same year for mail transportation throughout the United States, nearly three times as much as the entire diplomatic expenses for two years past, as much as the year by cost of collecting the customs revenue, more than all the miscellaneous expenditures of the Interior Department for either year of the present administration, and more than the annual expenses of the Indian Bureau. Here is a larger sum paid in eleven months for plastering than the entire expense of the United States for foreign intercourse during the present administration, and more for plumbing and gas fitting in one year than the expenses attending all the public buildings and grounds in Washington City. There was paid more money to three men for such expenditures in one year than was paid for the collection of the entire internal revenue of the country in any year of the present administration, more than double the expense of the United States Courts for two years, and more than all the expense of the forty-first Congress. With such a power for this transferred to Washington, the Democratic clamor of the national debt must not be paid off now would be found full of meaning and full of danger. The public credit would fall and distrust of all public securities be openly avowed. The Government could not long survive such management.

Passing next to the consideration of the public debt, he said: Hitherto it has been the policy of the Republican party to reduce the public debt as rapidly as the prosperity of the people and financial interests of the country would permit. I believe this to be a wise policy and hope to see it continued. General Grant has wrought to this end speedily and persistently, with the results already shown. It ought to be added that the annual saving of interest on the debt reduced and paid is twelve millions of dollars. This reduction has not been made by the aid of additional taxes, but under a large repeal of taxes. If the fidelity, integrity and economy of the administration enable, Congress will make a still further reduction in the rate of taxation, and exempt a still larger list of the objects. It ought to be done if it can be without impairing the public credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing the regular and necessary operations of the Government. I know there are some good Republicans who have some very serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt so rapidly during the present generation. I have shown that the reduction already made was from money saved by the economy and vigilance of the present administration. Thus far no one certainly ought to object to its continuance on such terms; but if we stop reducing the debt because we say the next generation will be much more able to pay it, and therefore leave it to them, the next generation will in all probability be quite as willing to adopt our example and leave it to their children and so it may be postponed from one generation to the next, until in the end disasters may overtake the nation before the debt is provided for. Our public credit will thus be seriously impaired and our prospects of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest utterly overthrown.

After showing that the Indian policy of the present administration was more economical than that pursued by the preceding administration, Mr. Delano then received the serious and difficult questions at issue before this country and foreign nations, dwelling more particularly on our critical relations with Great Britain. He gave a short history of the negotiations for the settlement of these questions, including the much vexed question of the Alabama claims. In connection with this subject, he said an unsatisfactory adjustment of these difficulties had been attempted during the last days and amid the expiring embers, as it were, of the last administration, the results of which were so distasteful that they were at once repudiated by President Grant, by the Senate and by the people. This first resolute announcement by the President of the attitude of this Government toward England, was, I think, the cause of our subsequently successful negotiations. There was no threatening, no blustering, but an expression of determination to insist upon our rights. This also came from one known to have a fixed purpose and a fearless character. Here we paused, and Great Britain reflected and reflection led to advancements, but England ending finally in a treaty which, I think, is one of the noblest achievements of diplomacy that has ever been accomplished by this Government.

In the matter of the late negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo the Secretary explained many facts hitherto not generally known, which reflect credit upon the President, and presents the San Domingo question in a light very different from that in which it has recently been brought before the country. He said: This imperfect review of the foreign policy and acts of the administration would be incomplete were it not made to include the San Domingo question, concerning which so much has been said and written abusive of the administration. Every effort seems to have been made to induce the belief that the scheme for the annexation of the Dominican part of the Island of Hayti, or the acquisition of the Bay and peninsula of Samana, originated with General Grant, and that he had used undue means to effect these objects. A greater blunder has not been committed, and I wish to show the exact process by which the question was brought to this present status. It is a matter of history that as long ago as 1845, during the administration of Mr. Tyler, an agent was sent to Hayti to examine the Bay of Samana and the adjacent portion of the island, with a view to obtain a foothold there for a naval station. Again during the administration of Mr. Polk, in 1846, Lieut D. D. Porter, now Admiral, examined the Island for the same purpose and made a favorable report. Also during the administration of Mr. Lincoln Capt. George B. McClellan made a similar survey for the same purpose and returned a favorable report. At this time and for some years following the representatives of Spain, Great Britain and France opposed the acquisition by the United States of any rights in the Island, threatening the people there with direct punishment if they did not at once forego such negotiations. It was of the utmost importance to Spain to obtain the exclusive control of the territory of San Domingo, with the bay and peninsula. As it proved, it gave her absolute control of the entrance to the Carribbean Sea, with all the immense political and military advantages which would result therefrom, but she was compelled to abandon his efforts. In August, 1865, a provisional government was formed, and in the fall negotiations were resumed with the United States. In January, 1867, the Assistant Secretary of State was sent out as a special agent, attended by Lieut. Admiral Porter, and returned with ample power to conclude a convention, subject to the ratification by Senate, for the cession or lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana, provided it should be found to offer the advantages which were sought. Owing to a proposition in the Dominican constitution, that no agreement should not consent to an absolute sale of the territory, but offered a lease upon the details of which the parties failed to agree. President Johnson, unwilling to relinquish the project, directed our commercial agent there to accept the terms for a lease, which had been rejected by the former agent. No progress being made by the agent for some months, his instructions were revoked. Later in the same year, 1867, it was announced that the two powers in the island had entered into a treaty not to alienate any portion of their territory. This was subsequently found to be an error, but it had the effect to put a stop to our negotiations for a time. Again, however, in November, 1867, the Dominican Government sought to renew the negotiations, and they were pending in March, 1868, at the time of the downfall of Cabral and the restoration of Baez This termination of our negotiations gave rise to great solicitude on the part of some of our leading men, the distinguished Massachusetts Senator among them, lest some European power should obtain possession of the bay, the great importance of which was then conceded by all men who had studied the subject. In December, 1868, the Government of Baez opened negotiations with the United States for the annexation of the island. The entire unanimity of the people was assured. This was the situation of the San Domingo question when General Grant was inaugurated in June 1869. He appointed Mr. Hunt, of Philadelphia, agent—a man thoroughly acquainted in Hayti—to visit the Island and make a report upon its resources and the condition of its population. Mr. Hunt accepted the appointment, but was prevented from sailing by a severe attack of illness, and General Babcock, of the army, was appointed in his place. Under the instructions given him the latter concluded a treaty for the annexation of the San Domingo territory, and as an alternative a convention for the lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana. The terms of the treaty require a ratification by the citizens of that country, which was given with great unanimity. This treaty, it will be remembered, did not receive the ratification of the Senate and Congress. The lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana, still pending on the 12th of January, 1871. Under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, the President appointed a commission to visit the Island of Hayti, and make a report of its condition, resources, etc. The selection of this commission was such as to fully satisfy the entire community, and their report more than corroborated everything the President had said relative to that country. It was elaborate, thorough and able, setting forth in minute detail every thing of interest and importance in relation to this Island and its people. At this point, the subject having passed beyond the control of the President, he transmitted the entire question to the Senate, using in his message the following language: "And now my task is finished, and with it ends all my personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgement of the American people and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce."

Mr Delano concluded with an appeal to the Republicans to make no effort to secure a completion of the noble works undertaken by the Republican party, and prevent the Government from falling under the reckless and extravagant control of the Tammany politicians. He said the all important consideration is to gather together and demand that you neither sleep upon guard nor surrender to the foe. You will realize this. Continue active and vigilant. Advance your picket defences; close upon the enemy and invade his lines wherever strength or strategy shall warrant success; so you shall conquer again and hold for yourselves the country and the public trust which treason and rebellion cast upon you. You can then look proudly back to what valor has accomplished and look forward with hope to the progress of civilization, the happiness of future posterity and the present glory of the nation.

The Campaign at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, August 24.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was opened on the part of the Republicans with a large and enthusiastic meeting at White's Hall, to-night, which was addressed by Hon. John Sherman, Hon. Richard Smith was announced as one of the speakers, but was unable to be present.

Senator Sherman's speech was an able review of the political issues of the day, and throughout was listened to with demonstrations of applause by a large audience. Referring to that portion of General Ewing's Columbus' speech, which treats of the national finances, Senator Sherman said he, General Ewing, proposes to issue $1,000,000,000 of paper money, make it a legal tender, destroy the national banks, pay off the 5 20's, and thus make money easy and interest light. Before we examine the new departure, it is well to inquire whether it was a Democratic departure. If it is merely a Ewing departure, we can leave it to console its author. If this is but a new edition of paper money schemes which inspired John Law and the south sea bubble, those fictions of flimsy romance, those tissues of folly which fancy has woven, we can leave it to the brief life and ruinous decay of the thousands of such schemes that have risen and fallen within two centuries. Is this the financial plan of the Democratic party? If we look to the South, they want no paper money, but open repudiation and specie payment. If we look to New York, California, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the only Northern States where the Democratic party have power, we find they utterly reject this scheme, and all schemes of paper money, and demand a return to the hard money of the constitution. The voice of the press in other States is unanimous. If we look to General McCook, the nominee for Govenor, we find no countenance for such a scheme. If we look to to the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, we find that they hold all legal tenders to be unconstitutional and void. If we look to Vallandigham, whom General Ewing eulogizes, we find he demands prompt specie payments in his Dayton resolutions. But General Ewing says this is the new departure of the Ohio Democracy. The only resolution of the Ohio Democracy that bears on the subject is the twelfth, that squirts vaguely at the payment of bonds in greenbacks and a three per cent. loan, and perhaps it may uphold General Ewing's magnificent scheme. I am sorry he has assumed the bantling, as we had a Pendleton departure that was summarily throttled in the house of its friends. General Ewing should have taken warning from this example. But let me state that the fatal objection to this scheme is, first, that four Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court pronounce any scheme of legal tenders unconstitutional and void, while five Judges, who sustained our present legal tender act, rested it upon the war powers of the Government, and not one of them would uphold as constitutional new legal tenders in a time of peace in violation of our loan laws, and designed solely to cheat the public creditors. This scheme would then be met at the outset, the unanimous judgement of the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, null and void. Second: This scheme is an express violation of our contract with the public creditors. These laws provide that the custom duties should be paid in gold, and that in no event shall the amount of United States notes ever exceed four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It is therefore an act of open, palpable repudiation, and a crime against civilization. Third: The only doubt that ever existed as to the payment of the debt in legal tenders was, whether the notes already issued under the acts creating the public debt could be tendered in payment of the principal of the debt. They are no sooner par in gold than. It would be idle to raise the question then, if it was an open one, but it has been settled by the act to strengthen the public credit, that no such question shall be made until paper money shall be par with gold. This settlement of a dangerous question has been approved and acquiesced in by nine-tenths of the people. Aside from all questions of public debt, the further issue of depreciated paper money, irredeemable in gold, would be bad policy. No proposition in political economy is clearer or has been established with more examples than that of irredeemable paper money, the most fruitful cause of misery and suffering, and especially of the laboring man. The most ingenious was to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. The most important and difficult problem in hand now is to bring our present paper money—the necessity of the war—up to the standard of gold without distress or contraction. This done, with a proper provision against panics, we have the best system of currency in the world, Fifth: The allegation that this scheme will lower the rate of interest is without the slightest foundation. All experience proves that paper money increases the rate of interest, and sudden inflation now would derange all values, diminish the purchasing power of labor, and drive capital into fixed investments like real estate. Capital would flee from such a scheme as from war or pestilence. Sixth: the idea of maintaining a three per cent. currency bond at anything like par is absurd. Its market value would at once be fixed at full prices by such Democrats as Belmont and Tweed, and the only effect of the scheme would be to cheat the public creditors out of the discount on the difference. The bonders would be cheated simply by receiving nominally more wages but less food and clothing. The example of England is directly opposite of what is stated by General Ewing. She never reduced the interest of her debt, except by offering pay in gold, and pursued the very policy that the Republican party is now pursuing to reduce her rate of interest. Seventh: After the United States shall have suffered all the evils of this wild scheme, at the end of the whole stand the notes unpaid and the debt undiminished. We would have the alternative then to pay notes in gold, or repudiate this paper money, thus completing the triumvirate of financial pilots in modern times. Gen. Ewing glides over this by saying that after all this paper money is not a debt. It is a promise to pay money. If that is not a debt, what is it? I might pursue this wild and visionary scheme further by citing historical examples of their fatal effects, they are all grouped by one writer under the head of popular delusions, and have their proper place with witchcraft, scarcely second sight, and such hullucinations. Before leaving General Ewing, I must answer one question he puts to me, and asks the answer here. I said that of the benefits we derived from the national banking system was that they paid nine millions in taxes. He asks me if they were driven out of existence if they would not pay all these taxes except that in circulation. I answer, not one of them. The National Banks now keep and are required to keep from ten to forty per cent. more of their capital circulation. These bonds, General Ewing admits, are not taxable at all. When they are made the basis of banking capital, they are. The very moment the National Banks are destroyed, these bonds are the property of the stockholders, and that which now pays eighteen millions of tax will then not pay one dollar to either State or nation.

Republican Meeting at Columbus, O.—Speech by Gen. Noyes and Prof. Monroe.

COLUMBUS, O., August 24.—A large republican meeting, the opening of the campaign on the part of the Republicans was addressed here to-night by Gen. Noyes, the candidate for Governor and Prof. Monroe.

In his speech, General Noyes discussed the reconstruction amnesty, Ku Klux bill, New York riots, constitutional amendments, finance, including Ewing's theory of the tariff, Alabama claims, civil service reform, and amnesty. He said that he was inclined to think the true policy of the administration and Government would be to grant general amnesty to all excepted classes, but to exclude by name such men as Davis, Toombs and Stephens, who still declared that nothing has been settled by the war, and openly threaten to renew the attempt at secession. He defended the Ku Klux bill, and advocated civil service reform, hopingthat competitive examinations will be substituted for personal political service as the best test of competency. After the close of the meeting at the west front of the State House, the Young Mens' Republican Club held a meeting at Wagoner's Hall, where General Noyes gave an informal reception.

Speech of General Butler at Springfield, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 24.—In a speech delivered to-night, General Butler claimed that the Republican party, having accomplished its work for the emancipation of the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill-paid or overworked laborer from the exactions of avarice; as well from the greed as from the greed of the employer. He condemned strikes as illogical and indefensible and beneath the dignity of American workmen. The ballot is in their hands. They can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers. They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges.

Mr. Butler spoke at length on the State finances, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to allude to the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, as his vindictive and mendacious opponent for the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, who asserted that while he (Butler) and comrades were fighting in the field for the Union, that gentleman remained at home vilifying better men than himself.

Mr. Butler condemned the extravagant system of governing the State by boards and commissioners, and said it must be reformed. This could be done inside the Republican party, but if it is not so done, it will be by the people of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party. One set of men, said Mr. Butler, have ruled in these matters in your State house substantially for more than twelve years, ever increasing in their demands for place and pay. If you do not change them they will change you. Fellow Republicans and all people shall say amen.

The following dispatch was received from General Hawley. The Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

Hartford, August 24.—If Butler in a speech said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood and the man who uttered it a liar and blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy sent me of his recommendation for promotion. J. R. HAWLEY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.

The Fatal Race.

ST. JOHNS, August 24.—The second Tyne crew say Renforth should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement. The programme is disarranged for the present, and no further entries have been made. Five special police have been sworn in, in anticipation of the arrival of suspicious characters. There must have been from fifteen to twenty thousand spectators present. When Renforth dropped his oar both crews paused for a moment, the Tyne turning and making for the shore. Renforth rallied for a few moments after reaching his hotel and was able to speak. Violent pains, however, ensued, with discharges of blood and mucous matter from the mouth and severe purging symptoms. His disease points to the operation of drugs, but no suspicion attaches to the St. Johnis crew. The coroner will make a thorough investigation.

The principal winners are Americans. The backers of the Tyne crew and persons from the west are the principal losers.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, August 22, 1871.

If among the delgates to the National Teachers' Association, and their name is legion, I had found any from your own flourishing city, I should have spared myself the writing of this letter—since I would have presumed that through them your good people would have been better informed of the doings of the day than I can possibly find time to inform them. But while New York and Brooklyn, and many other Eastern cities are represented here by their very foremost men in the work of education, I have yet to find but one single delegate from all Pennsylvania—State Superintendent Wickersham, perhaps the morning papers, with the results of the labor of the diligent reporters who have been laboring assiduously to get a complete list of those in attendance, will show me a different state of things.

The Convention was opened at ten o'clock this morning with prayer by President Read, of our State University. The venerable Doctor is not apparently accustomed to leading the devotional exercises of such assemblies, and very deliberately repeated the Lord's Prayer, which he followed by an orthodox benediction. He is probably flattered from those employed on evening papers that the prayer was admirable alike for its exceeding fitness for the occasion and its great brevity.

Then came Governor Brown, with an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of the State. I shall not tell what he said, since half a dozen reporters dove for his manuscript as soon as he got through, and I presume the address will be at full length in the morning papers, and I hope will be widely copied. The Governor surprised many of his best friends, who had no idea that he had thought much about the public school cause, and expect him to say him not much but a few words of pleasant welcome in the elegant style of which he is a master. No one was prepared for the display of powerful thought, going down to the very roots of the subject, or for the bold utterances, setting forth the defects of our public school system.

The trouble generally with Associations of this kind is that except for some minor differences about methods all the people who get together think alike; there can be no vigorous live discussion under such circumstances. It wants a bomb shell thrown into their camp by some outsider who looks at things from a stand point wholly independent of theirs and even disputes what they are accustomed to consider the axioms of their science, to awaken them up to anything beyond bald common place. I venture to say that this meeting of the Association will be more useful in every detail from this rude jostling at the outset. The teachers who are here will learn more new ideas and be more effective in their great calling in future.

After the Governor's address the Association separated into sections, of which there are four, that of primary education, of higher education, of normal schools and of superintendents. I (now from memory, not having a programme before me) think each section papers were read by distinguished educators upon topics assigned to them at the last session of the Association. The papers were followed by discussions more or less animated

To night was set apart for an address by Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, who has unfortunately failed to be on hand. Mr. Wickersham takes his place and will speak upon the national compulsory system of education, which he opposes as un-American.

To-morrow afternoon there is to be a grand excursion to Shaw's Botanical Garden, which after our bridge is our great lion. Friday a special train furnished by the President of the Iron Mountain Railrosd, *gratis*, takes all who want to go to Pilot Knob.

Our guests are not to suffer for a want of hospitality while with us. The best we have, we share with them, including our mosquitoes, our dust, and our grapes. Grapes are universal now, delicious and cheap—four cents buys a pound. The *Journal of Education* has them by baskets full in its rooms under the hall where the teachers meet, and gives them away *ad libitum*. By the way it is charming to see ladies eat grapes, but to see the capacity some of these school ma'ams display for them is truly alarming at times.

We call grapes cheap, but it is said that 150 dollars an acre can be netted by the grape raiser at two cents a pound. The day of cheap and plentiful pure wine is upon us. What are the total abstinence men going to do about it?

HITTY MAGINN.

Ghastly.

Crows are in the square St. Jacques la Boucherie, trying to root up the corpses which lie thickly buried there. There were so many corpses in the casemates of the fortifications, there was no thought of burying them. Tar and turpentine were poured over them and fire applied; after they were consumed the casemates were walled up. Hundred of bodies have been found in the sewers and catacombs, gnawed by rats until all human semblance was lost. They lost their way, or stuck in the mud or lay down, too feeble from fatigue and starvation to go farther. The police have been searching all these places; engineers pioneered them; laborers with rosin torches lighted the path. The Seine, too, has been giving up dead bodies. Paris has been one great shambles—human blood has flowed like water. In one week at least 14,000 men, women and children were cut down. One day forty vehicles laden with corpses went by my window. The vehicles were omnibuses, in which the corpses were piled to the roof, their arms dangling out of the windows, furniture vans, wagons of all descriptions. Within a hundred feet of where I am writing a trench was dug some days since, in it I saw one morning, at 4 o'clock, 150 or 200 corpses thrown. Fifty feet in front of me I saw, between September and February, 1,500 or 2,000 corpses; every morning, twelve, fifteen, twenty, sometimes more corpses, the bodies of wounded soldiers who had died during the night, would, wrapped in a blood dabbled sheet, be borne to Val de Grace.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Refunding Claim.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Recovered Safe.

CHINESE LIGHT HOUSES

Subscriptions to the Loan.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSES ON CHINA COAST.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends, in a letter to the Secretary of State, based upon the official dispatches from Minister Lowe, that there be no intervention

...ILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. E. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅛@96⅜c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* proposes General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. That's a sort of Pittsburgh *Post* mortem nomination.—*Clearfield Journal.*

THE *Post* denies that it called the Young Men's Christian Association a body of fanatic individuals. We accept the apology, but nevertheless it did do that very same thing.

A VERY interesting letter from our valued and time honored friend, Josiah Copley, Esq., will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper. We are sure our readers are always as glad to peruse his contributions to our columns, as we are to receive them.

LAST evening's dispatches say: "There remain but ten millions of the amount allotted to this country, of the new Five Per Cent. Loan untaken. New five per cent. bonds, 112¼@112¾." Does the *Post* see it?

MAYOR HALL, of New York, is very loth to publish a statement of the Tammany ring expenditures for the benefit of the people. The longer he delays doing so the stronger grows the suspicion that the frauds are much more numerous and heavier than any have yet surmised.

THE Republicans of Huntingdon county have placed the following ticket in nomination: For Assembly, Franklin H. Lane; for Associate Judge, David Clarkson; for Sheriff, Amon Houck; for Treasurer, Alfred W. Kenyon; for County Commissioner, Jonathan Evans; for Director of the Poor, Harris Richardson; for County Surveyor, Henry Wilson; for County Auditor, Samuel P. Smith; for Coroner, James Bricker.

THE approaching Republican primary meetings promise to be well and honestly conducted and largely attended. The canvass now made between the several candidates is warm and exciting, and we are glad of it, as it is the forerunner of a full vote and a fair decision as to when should fall the honor of nomination. The people generally can congratulate themselves on the fact that the gentlemen before them for office in the present municipal campaign are all worthy and intelligent, and no matter on whom among them preference may settle, the city is sure to have in them good officers.

A VERY important election was held in Western Virginia yesterday. Last year the Democratic Legislature of that State passed an act calling together a Constitutional Convention. The election yesterday was for or against the Convention. The designs of the Democracy are very deep in attempting to get the Constitution changed to suit their own political purposes, and to wrest West Virginia from the Republicans and restore it to its old rank among the aristocratic Southern Democratic States. We have no returns at this writing on which to base any idea as to the result of the election.

THERE are six self-sacrificing Democrats who, blinded with the bigotry of the *Post*, are madly plunging for the nomination of the opposition to the office of Commissioner, viz: Ballentine, Stuckrath, Bermingham, Dressel, Thieken and Salisbury. These men all hope to roll into office on a whisky barrel, but they might just as well kitchen their money and stay out of the fight. The election of Dilworth and McGunnigle is certain and the Democrats who spend their money recklessly by indulging in cards in the *Post* in the vain hope of warming their feet at the Commissioner's office stove next term, will have plenty of time for regret and repentance.

THE CITY COUNCILS are about to designate several citizens to act as Commissioners for the erection of a new water works. They will be entrusted with the expenditure of an immense sum of money. It is eminently proper that they be selected with great good care. The very best among citizens found willing to serve should be chosen without regard to politics. We are not unwilling that good, honorable and trustworthy Democrats should find places on the board, so that the assurance be given that they be in no manner interested in the job other than to economically and safely expend the peoples' money, and to account faithfully for every dollar paid out. In such matters wherein one citizen is concerned as much as any other, the prejudice of politics should be dropped and Councils should act independently and make as judicious selections as possible from all the names presented.

THE New York *World* rejoices that it was an American, and not an English ironclad, which went ashore in the Mediterranean. It says:

"The British iron clad which went ashore off Leghorn, to the delight of divers nations, who at once demonstrated that England must now fall since her new model ships were failures, turns out to be an American steam frigate, the Guerriere, the same vessel which grounded off Nantucket last year, and the same also which lay off our city docks at last election to receive citizens taken prisoner by Mr. Grant's pimping deputies, or dose the metropolis with shell, as might be required. Perhaps the Guerriere was picked for this dirty work as having a reliable commander; if so, it is a pity he is not equally reliable in the small matter of sailing his ship. It took two Italian frigates to pull her off the mud on which she ran in full daylight, and under a bright Italian sun."

This is the usual Democratic way of being patriotic. Meanwhile, the English iron-clad which *did* go ashore, in spite of the *World*, has been the subject of a court-martial investigation, and her officers were reprimanded, as published by us some days ago.

THE next State election takes place in California on Tuesday, September 5, when a Governor, State officers, Legislature, and three members of Congress are to be elected. On the complexion of the Legislature depends an United States Senator to take the place of Mr. Cole, Republican. The canvass is being actively conducted on both sides. The prospect of Mr. Newton Booth's election for Governor over the present Democratic incumbent, Governor Haight, is flattering, and the Republicans will probably elect two of the three members of Congress, and a controlling majority of the Legislature; but the fight will be a close and bitter one. At the last election, in 1870, the Democrats carried the State by 7000 majority, and elected 93 members of the Legislature against 27 by the Republicans. The Democratic party has been steadily losing grounds in California, just as it is, or should be in New York, for both States are suffering from the frauds and corruptions of the leaders of the opposition in public places. It is very unfortunate that the Republicans should just at this important juncture permit themselves to fritter away their strength by nominating independent tickets; but it is to be hoped that full harmony will be restored before election day comes around.

THE New York *World* after a most careful survey of the political field concludes that the nomination of President Grant is a certain and foregone conclusion. It asserts that he is sure of the support of both the Northern and Southern delegates and will walk over the curse easily. For once we believe the *World* to be right. Grant will be sure to get the nomination and as sure as he receives such compliment at the hands of his friends will be reinstated. His administration has been one marked throughout with peculiar success. He has gradually diminished the public debt, reduced the burden of taxation and restored law and order to the distracted Southern States. The country was never before blessed with a ruler more conspicuous for justice and wisdom, and the people will gladly hail his re-nomination to an office whose high duties he has so well and faithfully discharged. With Grant as standard bearer of the great Republican party in 1872, victory will be secure and certain. No other leader can so well carry the popular vote and no other would dare interpose to prevent his election, for disastrous defeat would follow the efforts of any who would step in between the people and their choice. Grant's administration has been no failure. He has shown the world how strong is our nation; he has discharged a great portion of the public debt by stringent collection laws, whereby not a dollar due the Treasury is permitted to slip into other channels; he has been wise and prudent in all things, in his appointments at home and abroad, in his official and public acts, in his personal and private conduct and behavior, as man, citizen and President. Such a leader the party of progress can at all times follow. Despite all opposition, come from what quarter it may, Grant it now seems will be the next President of the United States.

THERE have been people who thought themselves too gentlemanly to vote. We have heard men say that they did not exercise the right of suffrage because only roughs and low people go to the polls. And we have heard these same men complain of the evils of universal suffrage, of the miseries of a Democratic form of government, and of American degeneration. Of course such conduct was ridiculously inconsistent, but how many men there are who forget or neglect to vote, although they may have the grace to keep quiet about the results of the election afterwards! Here in America, where we boast of our government of the people by the people, for the people, every man must see that, when he has the right of suffrage, it is his duty to exercise it; nay, more, it is an actual crime not to do so. Here, let us say, we have a merchant; it is election day; the hour for the closing of the polls draws near; he has just time to get his vote in; but it is so far, or it is so disagreeable to push through the crowd, or he is so tired, or worse, there is a customer he must attend to, and he does not vote. He sacrifices the general for the individual interests. He coddles himself at the public expense. That merchant would, perhaps, feel indignant if any one should come to him and offer him money to refrain from voting, yet he loses his vote because of what he is to make out of the customer, or in other words, he accepts a bribe from himself to keep away from the polls. This is what we call criminal. Seen in the day light, it is nothing more nor less than allowing financial, profit or the hopes of it, to prevent us from doing our duty, our public duty. And a public duty is always greater than a private one. We hope that people will consider this. We hope that they will look upon the casting of their votes as an absolute necessity, not as a privilege. We are the monarchs into whose hands the destinies of this country have been committed, and we owe a conscientious use of our suffrages to God, from whom we have received our power, exactly as any absolute potentate is responsible for the way in which he rules the people he is permitted to govern.

THE CHOLERA.

That fearful epidemic, the cholera, is upon its travels once more, and there can scarcely exist any reasonable doubt but it will cross the ocean and sweep through our land. In Russia it is playing fearful havoc among the people. It is a pestilence that travels swiftly and knows no master. It is indiscriminate in its ravages. Neither the proud castle of the rich and powerful nor the humble cabin of the poor and low y enjoy any immunity from its awful visitations. Neither old age nor tender youth are spared from its deadly attacks. The clean, the unclean, the temperate and the intemperate fall equally before the epidemic. While it cannot be advantageously fought when present, while it baffles human knowledge and medical skill to cheque its progress when actually present, still it can be met half way and kept from invading a city by the exercise of constant sanitary vigilance and care. Already the larger cities of the country have grown alarmed at the prospect of an early visitation from the grim monarch of death, and are moving to set their municipal households in order so that the expected blow may be either entirely warded off, or that its force may be weakened. Pittsburgh is to-day ripe for a fearful pestilence, and our people having had a frightful experience in years gone by with the cholera, should know well enough to dread its coming, and to use precautionary methods to protect themselves against the scourge. Each citizen should be found acting in co-operation with the Board of Health to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Individual attention should be given to back alleys and pest breeding spots and localities, and every person owes it as a solemn duty to the general community to abolish nuisances prejudicial to the public health if maintained by himself, or to cause their abolishment if maintained by his neighbors. Prompt and universal action on the part of the people themselves in a sanitary direction, would soon purify and sweeten our atmosphere and set the cholera or any other epidemic at defiance. Even should the plague not come the city will be all the better and healthier if preventive measures against the possibility of the unwelcome presence be adopted. We are no alarmists, but we do hold that we are not impelled by any idle fear in thus opportunely urging our people to prepare for the scourge, as there is no telling when it shall leap across the ocean from Europe to America and to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

We do not think that a genuine case of Asiatic cholera has been known in the United States this year. That reported as having occurred in a New York hospital, turns out to have been only a violent case of the cholera morbus. The epidemic is never native with us, but has its birth or origin invariably in Asia, and takes up its line of march from that country through Russia and Turkey to Germany, Italy, France and England. With so many immigrants daily arriving at our ports it is almost impossible for us to escape receiving from them the disease, and thus, and thus only, is it brought into the country. The improved quarantine arrangements at the seaports afford greater protection against the dreaded visitation than we have ever had before; but we cannot feel an immunity from danger while the disease is sweeping so wickedly through Russia, unless, as we have before urged, our cities are made clean and healthy.

JAPAN AWAKENING.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Near PERRY, KAN. Aug. 22, 1871.

Away out here in Kansas, with fifteen hundred miles of populated America lying to the eastward, we seem to be nearer to the oldest and farthest East—to China, Japan, and indeed to the immense, dark, mysterious world which clusters around the Pacific—than we were while in Pennsylvania. Here we have great trunk railways laid—one running past our door, one a little more than a hundred miles north of us, and another is stretching onward about the same distance south of us; and then another still farther north, which, when completed, will link the Atlantic, the great lakes, the Mississippi, and the more than forty thousand miles of railway east of the Mississippi, with the shore of the Pacific, which lies right over against China and Japan. In these great highways we see God binding with cords stronger than any found in nature, the newest of earth's populations with the oldest—the farthest west with the farthest east—the most progressive of earth's populations with the most inert and sluggish. The circle is now complete.

Civilized progress and settlement has been moving westward for centuries, but in the space of less than twenty years it has taken a tremendous bound; and now the Japanese Islands and British Islands are equally our neighbors. These mighty thoroughfares across the Rocky Mountains to those distant shores are called *Pacific* roads; but they are more than that, for they are linking us with what used to be the farthest extremity of Asia—to China and Japan, and bringing them, as it were, to our door, and making those strange and humble millions, who have hitherto been to us almost as the inhabitants of another planet, intimate friends and neighbors. It is a unparalleled, social and commercial revolution, one which will be a marked era in the world's history, and the beginning of its real progress.

Here before the Japanese were the most jealously exclusive of any people on earth; but that is all over now. A show of force by the American navy a few years ago intimidated the rulers, liberated the people, opened the ports of that imprisoned empire to outside commerce, and caused influences to flow in amongst those shrewd and ingenious people which have worked wonders and kept the gates open. Already there are railroads and telegraphs in Japan, and already scores of young men of the higher ranks of the Japanese are in our American colleges, rapidly acquiring the highest learning of the Western nations. Very soon these men will return to their countrymen with new ideas of science, politics, morals, religion, arts and all the marvellous appliances of civilization and progress so wonderfully developed in the United States and in Europe. Japan will be quickly reached, and understand as the connecting link between the new and the old worlds; between the dark, dull, non-progressive masses over there and the rushing tide of humanity which is rolling over this continent and across that ocean.

The people of Japan, although of extreme Oriental stock, are in many respects unlike all other Asiatics. Far advanced in their peculiar civilization, and having a literature, such as it is, they are impressible, docile, kind and tractable—not merely imitative, like the Chinese, but wonderfully ready to grasp new ideas and put them to practical uses. Already they are building steam engines, but a few days was, until recently, entirely a new idea, and constructing and operating railroads and telegraph lines. Many of them are already able to read the English language, and when their own students shall return from America, English schools will be greatly multiplied in all parts of that empire; and with the language will go the religion, the laws, the science and the arts of the people who speak that language; and thus, through this influence, Japan will, ere another century rolls around, become an extension of "Greater Britain," and be the connecting link between the living and the dead of the human race—between the progressive millions on this side and the stationary masses who have for forty centuries sat in darkness and fetters over there.

In the Missionary department of the New York *Independent* I find the following surprising summary of facts respecting these people:

"It is now estimated that there are about two hundred Japanese youth's (some say three hundred) in school in this country. About twenty-five of them are in New Brunswick, N. J., three of them members of the college and the rest connected with the grammar school. According to the testimony of their teachers, they are entirely correct in their deportment, diligent and highly successful in their studies, courteous and agreeable in their manners. The regularly attend the Reformed church, [Dutch Reformed, the services of which are exclusively in the English language.] Two or three of them are members of the church, and give good evidence of piety. Some have expressed the purpose of returning to their own land to preach the Gospel. There is something marvelous in this movement of the Japanese mind. No country presents more of interest just now, in a missionary point of view, than the Land of the Rising Sun. There is a *rage*, as one missionary puts it, for English education. In Yeddo, alone, it is estimated that there are over three thousand pupils. The Kai-Sei-Jo University expects, also, to have that number. Then there is the Medical College and the Naval Academy, and several private schools, having three hundred each. These private schools are kept by educated natives, some of them former pupils. They have no school on Sunday, and one class uses Wayland's Moral Science. In several of the provinces and in all the ports there are schools with one or more foreign teachers. A second step of progress is the material improvement taking place in the country. Lighthouses mark the coast; steamers ply on the bays and rivers, owned and manned by natives; the telegraphs between Yokahama and Yeddo, and between Kiok and Osaka are in operation, and the railroad between the former places will soon be completed, while routes are being surveyed to other parts of the country. Equally remarkable is the recent introduction of horses and carriages into common use by the natives. Some roads are thronged with them. In this the Japanese are preceding all the lands of the East."

It seems only a little while since our Commodore Perry knocked open those gates with a few cannon shots, which had been barred by chronic tyranny for ages more rigidly than any other gates in the world, yet see the result already; and blind must be he who sees not the finger of God in this thing. Rare indeed is it that a dark-minded people are able to break their fetters, but rarer far is it that they can cast off their prejudices and immemorial usages and accept others that are better. To such a people the language is a necessity, and to them the English language will be a river of life. None is so rich in all that appertains to human advancement—moral, intellectual and physical—and it in all knowledge to which a man has yet been able to attain, moral, intellectual and material is fully and clearly expressed. They must have it in their new conditions and relations, for the old is unfitted for a regenerated and progressive people.

Here are a people as numerous as those of the United States, energetic, ingenious, partially civilized, and in many respects highly gifted, just awaking from the torpor of ages and reaching forward eagerly for better things than they have ever known, standing as it were face to face with us, and whose eyes seem to be turned to this great and favored nation as their nearest neighbor, their best friend, their teacher, and their guide. And just as these marvelous things take place a great highway is opening up to Puget's sound, our best Pacific port, and the nearest to Japan. The Northern Pacific Railroad, viewed in connection with this outburst of life in the farthest east, in the "Land of the Rising Sun," assumes an importance far transcending that of any highway that ever was opened since men were upon the earth. J. C.

NEW YORK papers are still wildly asking every body why the boilers of the Westfield exploded. Two thousand and nine answers have been given, up to date.

A RANDOM SHOT.

Shelling the Plymouth Rock--Exploit of a Fort Richmond Gunner.

The New York *Times* of Wednesday says: As the Long Branch boat, Plymouth Rock, was passing out of the Narrows, yesterday afternoon, on her regular trip to Sandy Hook, her passengers were visited with a sensation altogether novel. The boat was just passing Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and the passengers, as usual, had collected on the starboard side of the upper deck, to admire the beautiful picture presented by the frowning battlements and grassy slopes of the fort, when one of the black-mouthed cannon of the battery, which usually attract no more attention than if they were wooden "quakers," went off with a thundering report, sending a shell into the air, which came whizzing through the air, surrounded by its circle of smoke, and fell in the very wake of the steamer, but a few yards from the stern. There it exploded with a second concussion, which threw a column of water into the air to a great height—fifty yards the excited beholders say—and shook the boat from stem to stern, upsetting chairs and tipping over glasses and china, which were spread out on the table in the restaurant cabin. The shell, luckily, burst under water, and did not do any damage. If it had struck the vessel, which it came very near doing, it would probably have sunk her, and could not have failed to produce great loss of life, as the upper deck was crowded with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the gay music which the band was playing. The excitement on board was tremendous, as it was generally supposed that the boiler had burst, according to the prevailing fashion of the day. Only a few of the ladies screamed, but many faces turned very pale, and there was a general rush to the after deck, whence there would be an opportunity to jump overboard, if it should seem after mature deliberation to be desirable. The band stopped in the middle of a tune, and the deck was crowded in a minute with an excited crowd of passengers mingled with deck hands, gilt-laced officials and white aproned waiters from below, who had manfully run from their posts at the signal of danger. Some of the ladies could not be persuaded but that the Hibernians had got possession of the fort, and were determined to have a naval riot, and sink everything that went by; but this agitation was soon allayed by the assurances of the cooler heads, who saw that no damage had been done, and inferred that the discharge was an accident, and would not be repeated. The affair will be investigated.

BRITISH SUPERSTITIONS.

Some Curious Revelations.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Incidents are continually occurring to show how widely ancient and pagan superstitions still linger in this country. On July 6th (St. John's Eve, old style) a gentleman happened to be in Scotland, and he saw the bonfires about him lit up at night with St. John fires. The children of the ancient hamlet of Sound leaped over these fires and "passed through the fire to Moloch." It is something that they leaped over, for a thousand years or so ago they would have been burnt to cinders in the said fires as sacrifices to Loki. This Loki, the Moloch of Teutonic Mythology, derives her name from *Leucht*, the German word for light. She was the goddess of terrestrial fires. When the missionaries came they devoted her to hotter flames beneath the earth, and as the bonfires kindled in her honor could not be suppressed, they were consecrated to St. John the Baptist. In the remote German districts where the Johannisfeuer is seen at the midsummer solstice, the peasants dance around them, and the cattle are driven through them in order that they may be more healthy. This is a relic of animal sacrifice, but the custom in Suetland (which has only of late ceased in Scotland, and is still known in Ireland) is a relic of human sacrifices. Another instance: On Thursday last a young farmer, twenty-three years of age, was tried at Dorchester, and sentenced to six months imprisonment for beating severely an old woman, aged eighty-six. It was shown that the old woman had never harmed the young man, but the latter had taken up a notion that she "hag-rode" him. He declared that she repeatedly flew in at his window at night, in the approved fashions of witches, and the unfortunately attributed to her his nightmares. In order to stop this John Bird provided himself with a hazle stick, and struck the old woman sharply twice. His object was to draw blood, as that would break the evil spell she exercised over him; but she spat in his face, and he beat her within an inch of her life. It will be remembered that hazel played an important part in the heathen religion of this country. Such instances are continually occurring.

A Very Uncomfortable Place.

According to a letter dated at the camp of the Sixth United States cavalry, near Fort Hays, the Kansas town called Hays City is an unattractive spot. The writer says: Hays City is a place inhabited by thieves, robbers, murderers, adventurers, and adventuresses. Why they named the place "Hays City" I cannot imagine, unless it was on account of it being so near to Fort Hays (only half a mile), evidently for the purpose of giving it character abroad, for at home they seem to be living in the Scriptural injunction: "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow ye die," for they do eat, and they do drink, and if it can be called being merry, (not many,) for they don't do that for a man to crawl out of bed very late in the morning with a flushed face and eyes blood-shot and protruding from their sockets—I say if that can be called being merry, they are merry.

A casual observer passing through the place, seeing a sign over nearly every door would think there was a variety of business carried on at the place, but he would stop and read a few of the signs, he would see that they were nearly all engaged in the same sort of trade or "entertainment"—that's it, entertainment; that's what they call it. There is a peculiarity about these signs that leads a person to think that ladies and gentlemen do not live together, for it is written on some, "This is Jake's House," Joe's House," etc., while on others are "Ladies' Parlors," "Ladies' Department," etc. And take a glimpse inside of one of these, and you would think that you had at last found the real place, where it is every fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, for the walls glitter with guns, pistols and knives, where frequently a poor devil dies to-day instead of to-morrow.

A Miner's Experience.

An old miner who has experienced explosions, thus describes them: As soon as the explosion occurs it drives like a whirlwind and with force enough to carry any weight before it in the direction of the nearest vent. In going it sweeps along the ceiling, tearing away props brattices and everything else, even the pillars of coal. The unfortunate miner who may be within its influence, instinctively throws himself flat upon the ground. Before he can rise the gas has encountered the body of air moving in an opposite direction. They come together with an elastic shock, sufficient to change the direction of the gaseous tornado, and back it comes with a rush, lifting the miner and flinging him probably a distance of fifty feet against the ragged coal. Behind again there is a shock of pure air and foul, and again the gas whirls back with undiminished fury, lifting the miner once more and dashing him back whence he originally came. Again and again this terrible game of battledore is repeated. Nothing can resist its impetuosity. Meanwhile the terrible after damp accumulates with surprising rapidity. This is composed of the black damp which hangs from the roof, and the white damp which gathers along the floor. It joins the gas at every rush, and adds power and volume to its fury. The helpless miner struggles with superhuman strength to resist the buffetings of the mine fiend, but now the damp begins to seize upon his senses. The sensation is not unpleasant. He feels slight dizziness; he become weak and sleepy; he staggers; his knees lose all their power and he falls.

Only A Woman.

A pretty little milliner in Missouri city married during the late war a gentleman named Van H., who afterward removed to Colorado where he engaged in cattle raising and became proprietor of an extensive ranch on Running Creek, about sixty miles from Denver. Early on the morning of the 11th of last July Indians made their appearance in the neighborhood, and the rancheros each mounted and started out to scout. Mrs. Van H. was alone, busily engaged in household duties, when suddenly the two children, aged 5 and 8 respectively, ran into the ranch crying, "Mamma, mamma, the Indians, the Indians." Two shots fired at the children struck the thick oak door just as the young mother shut it in the face of three Cheyenne warriors. After bolting the door and piling bed, bureau and stove before it the mother sent her little ones into the cellar and shut them in. Taking a revolver and an old rusty rifle the heroic young woman stood near the open window shooting only when a painted face made itself visible in the brush. Thus she held the Indians at bay for two hours, when they set fire to the barn and hay stack and raised a siege.

Spirits and Water.

There is a ghostly and watery intelligence from Ballston. Fifteen years ago the revered spirit of the great Franklin communicated to a "Medium" the fact that in a certain locality was an undiscovered boiling spring. They bored, and up the water bubbled. In grateful acknowledgment this spring was named the "Franklin;" yet the spiritual Benjamin was not satisfied, but (according to the *American Spiritualist*) "turned his (or its) attention from heavenly pursuits, and occupied itself by locating sites for mineral fountains." "Bore to the depth of 256 feet," rapped the disembodied sage, "on a spot a little to the northeast of the first well, and another vein of water will be developed." Again they bored, and this time the water bubbled with a vengeance. "There came," we are told, "a rush of mighty waters, carrying everything before it," including a man dwelling in the vicinity, who was carried high into the air with the stool upon which he was sitting. This miraculous fountain now spouts daily a liquid column of sixty feet, as if (to quote the language, beautiful as usual, of this "Spiritual" writer) "the great heart of the earth were throbbing out its life blood." Blood, we have been told, is thicker than water—but never mind. The Franklin spring has just revealed a new white sulphur spirit "which will be developed before another season."

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one who is feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet.

They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of

FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.

All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.

Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets,

MEDICAL MISTAKES.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adapted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economizing both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the assertions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Thirty Days!

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Parasols at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets,
Laces, Laces, Laces,
Scarfs, Scarfs, Scarfs,
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry,
Trimmings, Trimmings,
Embroideries, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs.

au12-MWF

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocoes, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at low at cash prices. au14-y

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS.

Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
1y7

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,

Is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and *fetes* with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. au18

STOCK HOGS! STOCK HOGS!

We are prepared to furnish on short notice Stock Hogs of any weight, from 50 pounds up to 150, at lowest market price. Address or call on KELLER & ULERY, at Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.
au10-x28 KELLER & ULERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 82½c. Ladies' Woolen Shawls.
At 75c., Ladies' Colored Poplin Skirts.
At 37½ and 50c., Gent's Calico Shirts.
At 12½c., Gents' Heavy Cotton Socks.
At 12½c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Hose.
At 6½c., Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 4c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At $1 a doz., Turkey Red Table Doyles.

New Woolen Shawls,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

New Sailor Hats, plain and mixed straw.
New White Goods.
New Laces and Embroideries.
Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Undersleeves.
Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' and Boys' Suspenders—a large stock.
Gents' Neckties and Underwear.
Ladies' Undergarments, Hosiery and Gloves.
Lamp Mats, Table Napkins.
Huck and Damask Towels.

At Popular Prices,
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Summer
UNDERWEAR.
THE PLACE TO BUY,
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.

Undershirts, with long and half sleeve,
Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Silk Gauze Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers.

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars and Cuffs,
BRITISH AND LISLE THREAD
HALF HOSE,
Scarfs and Neck Wear
OF ALL KINDS.
SATCHELS & UMBRELLAS,
Buff Sun Umbrellas,
SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, &C.

Choice and Seasonable Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
ALL AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
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DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28-o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22-p52

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, see BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

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Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 6½c., Plaid Opera Flannels.
At 12½c., Dark Delaines.
At 15c., Dark Delaines.
At 18¾c., Dark Delaines.
At 22½c., Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾c., Rockford Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 6¾c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, and an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 8½c., Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Wide Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12½c., Good Straw Ticking
At 18½c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 25c., 6-4 Table Linen.

New Dress Goods.
Black Alpaca Lustres.
Black Poplins and Cords.
New Tycoon Repps—rich styles.
Fancy Mixed Dress Goods.
Beautiful Poplin Plaids.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Flannels of all kinds.
Blankets and Heavy Coverlets.

At the Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both rim and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and freeher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cents. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, August 24, 1871. }

The Chicago Mercantile Change has under consideration a new rule, providing substantially "that when any person shall claim that the market is cornered in grain the President shall appoint a committee to determine if a corner exists, and if so the committee shall determine what would be the proper price for the grain if the corner did not exist, and all settlements shou'd be made at the price so determined."

—The great event of the day in financial circles was the success of the new U. S. 5 per cent. loan in Europe, where, according to press dispatches, subscriptions were made to the four-seventh of the millions of dollars. The amount allotted to Europe, it will be remembered, was $75,000,000. Private despatches from bankers to their agents here, up to four o'clock, report the subscriptions at $77,000,000, with many agencies yet to hear from. In this country applications for conversions of 5-20s were forwarded from New York and Philadelphia for $2,200,000. In any event the negotiation is a success, and the first $200,000,000 of five per cents have been placed. The success which we record demonstrates the wisdom of the plan advocated by us from the first, of entrusting the subscription to leading private bankers, who understand the marketing of loans, and have facilities in the same superior to the government. —*New York Bulletin.*

—The New York *Times* says Secretary Boutwell will in a very few days issue a circular calling in a considerable amount of the 1862 bonds. A list of them will be made out in the loan office.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114½	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	114½	Cen. Pacific	90¾
U. S. 10-40s	114¾	Cy. Pacifics	116¾

NEW YORK, August 24, 1871.

Gold dull and more plenty, caused by payment of Government gold for interest and yesterday's sale of $2,000,000. Loans were made at from 1-32 per day to flat for use. In the afternoon from 1-32 per cent was paid for carrying. Clearances $45,000,000. Governments, a fraction higher, with small business. It is estimated this evening that only about ten millions of the new five per cent loan allotted to this country remain untaken. New five per cent bonds closed at 112¾ to 112¾, the highest figure reached since the loan was brought out. The stock market has been active and strong, especially for Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central and Scrip, Rock Island, Lake Shore, North Western, Panama and Wabash. Panama sold up to 99¾, an advance of 3¾ per cent, in three days. The Bears seem to be growing timid, and it is reported this evening that several have shipped away from his Bear party and is buying Northwestern common and Rock Island. Market closed steady and strong. Money easy at 2@3. With the exception of Mississippi, which were strong and active, State bonds have been dull, with but few transactions.

Sterling Exchange 108¾.

Governments—Compound of 1881, 118½; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 114¾; do new do 113¾; do '67, 113¾; do 68, 114½; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90½; old Tennessee, 75; new do, 75; new Virginia, 72; old do, 63; old North Carolina, 45; new do, 25¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Quicksilver, 12¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 54; Adams Express, 82¾; Wells Fargo do, 47¾; American Merchants Union do, 57½; United States do, 57; Pacific Mail, 92½; New York Central, 93¾; Scrip, 94½; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 59¾; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 131; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 117¾; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 63¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 50; C. & A., 119; do preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 115¾; C. C. & C., 87¾; Burlington and Quincy, 146; Lake Shore, 93¾; Central, 133½; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 100; Union, do 88¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, August 24, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¼.

BUTTER—There is considerably inquiry for the better grades and the supply is not equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 18@20 for prime to choice. Common and medium grades dull as ever.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, 5@7 cts per lb, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and almost wholly of a retail character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The time is now approaching, when there should be a good many orders coming in from the west and south, and it is altogether likely that Pittsburgh will have a larger portion of the home trade this year than she has had for several years past. We continue to quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½@23.

CORY BACON—Is very dull though the stock in this market is pretty well reduced. Country Lard is still quoted at 9@9¾.

CHEESE—Is firmer and not yet quotably higher; prime Ohio Goshen, 10@10½; Factory, 9@9¾; Dairy, 8@8½. As noted in our last report, the feeling among the manufacturers is stronger and it is probable that an effort will be made soon to put prices up.

EGGS—The reports in regard to eggs are rather conflicting and it is difficult to state the tone of the market. Some dealers say that there is no improvement, but the majority report an increased demand for strictly fresh and it is generally conceded that the supply of this particular kind is light; 12 cts would be a ruling quotations, and the indications are that unless the arrivals increase very materially, prices will go higher. Old stock unsaleable almost at any price.

FRUITS—There is an improved demand for Apples and the market, in consequence, is firmer though not yet quotably higher; $1.50@2 for common to fair and $2.25@2.50 for choice. Peaches considerably firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, and prices are fully maintained, $1.50@2 per box for fair to prime, $2.25 for choice, but few sales above $2. Grapes are in good and higher, and we now quote "Damson's" at $3.00@4 per bushel. Grapes quoted at 6@8 cts per lb. Pears $3@5 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market is considerably firmer though as yet there has been no advance here; good spring extra, $6.50@6.75; choice family flour, $6.80@6.85; good to choice red winter, $6.50@6.75. We hear it stated that choice Minnesota flours cannot be laid down here under $6.70@6.75, from which it will be seen that the market is very small, as it is now being sold in this market at $6.@6.85, and, in some instances, as low as $6.75. Some dealers allege that there is little or no money in handling flour in this market, as the competition is so strong and the cutting so sharp, that there is nothing in it.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady milling demand for Wheat, and prices are well maintained, $1.30@1.35 for fair to choice, and $1.30@1.35 for white. Wheat still keeps well up in Chicago, but it is a regular bull movement and the probability is that there will be a sharp reaction there about the 1st of next month, as by that time the "corner" will be over. Oats—there is very little doing; holders are not offering so freely and the feeling is stronger, though buyers, as yet, are unwilling to pay any advance; may be quoted at 40 buying and 43@45 selling, for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn continues dull though the offerings seem to be falling off; mixed, nominal at 62@63, and prime yellow at 66@66. There is some little inquiry for prime car, with sales at 65@66. Rye is firmer and there is rather more inquiry; we hear of sales at 72, 73 and 75. There is considerable Spring Barley offering, and we hear of some sales at 85.

GROCERIES—Late advices from the east report a continued strong Coffee market, particularly in Brazils, with considerable excitement manifested both in Baltimore and New York; importers are reported as being very "bullish," and the indications are that there will be a still further advance. The stock as made up by W. Scott & Sons, was as follows: Galveston, 2,000 bags; New Orleans, 3,654; Mobile, 2,956; Baltimore, 26,647; New York, 60,191. Sugars are also strong, but not quotably higher—hards are still quoted at 13@13¾, in New York. Rice, Syrups, Molasses, etc., etc., quiet, unchanged and devoid of any new features worthy of notice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 2½; Prime, 19. Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Ravemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11 good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "C," Extra C, 12½; powdered, 13; spring, 13¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

Cienfuegos, 68.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 50c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 35@39 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7½@7¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

SKINS—Sheep, quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is reported easier, and cannot be quoted above $23@24. Sales reported at $24. The receipts, although not heavy, seem to be sufficient to keep the market supplied.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—The demand although mainly consumptive, is improving, though prices remain unchanged. Sales reported at $22@25; Middlings, $33@35; Oil Meal, $48 @49.

ONIONS—There is considerable inquiry and this market is almost bare; may be quoted at $3@4 per bbl.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, August 24, 1871. }

With the exceptions of a little stronger feeling the oil market presents no new features worthy of special notice; there was some inquiry for refined this afternoon, but so far as we can learn, but very few sales were effected; refiners, generally, are so situated that they could sell pretty freely, particularly for the late months, say October, November and December, but the inquiry is mainly for early deliveries, and, besides the prices offered are not very tempting.

The sudden death of Capt. James Wilkins, one of the most prominent men in the city of Pittsburgh, cast a gloom over the entire trade to-day. Capt. W. was possessed of many fine traits of character, prominent among which were his sterling integrity and great generosity; he was always ready to give both of his sympathies and means, to every good cause, and he will be very sadly missed by those who enjoyed his acquaintance. We understand that the oil men propose to attend his funeral, which takes place to-morrow (Friday) in a body.

REFINED.

Market closed firmer. Sales 2,000 bbls August at 24. September, 24¼ bid for 8,000 to 10,000 bbls; September and October, together, quoted at 23½, and October alone, at 23½.

CRUDE.

Nothing doing in Pittsburgh deliveries. Parkes quoted at $4.50; Oil City, (47 gravity) $4.65; regardless, $4.30.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet and unchanged; country, $1.55; city, $1.50—delivered.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

L Oppenheimer 74, account T P Miller; Crystal Oil Works, 62, account A Knox; Empire, 60 W 456, account Thos King; Brilliant 0 W 508, account Jas Wilkins; Brilliant O W 228, account Bates & Gi; Shamrock, 0 W 80, account R P Crawford; Sunbeam 0 W 160, account W Stewart; Diamond 0 W 50, account Duncan & Co; Standard 0 W 314, account Thos Hackett; Petrolite O W 468, account P Hutchinson; Riverside 0 W 456, account W Stewart; Soraj 0 W 314, account Chandler; Riverside 0 W 80, account Treat & P; Riverside O W 80, account Bates & G.

TOTAL.....4,98.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, B & Co, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 371 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Thompson & Co, 106 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....577 bbls.

SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & P. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Logan, Bro, 50 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 117 bbls refined oil to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 196 bbls refined oil to Warning, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzimmer, A & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 104 bbls refined to Logan & Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritter 209 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 270 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 108 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & 249 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total.....2,024 bbls.

(Bv P. & A. Telegraph Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 12 M.—Crude steady at 19½c; refined, August, 25¾c; September 24¾c; October 24¾c. There is nothing doing.

5 P. M.—Crude 13¾c; refined, August and September, 24¾c; October 24¾c. Market very dull.

NEW YORK, August 24, 12 M.—Market quiet and very dull. Crude nominally at 13¾c; refined 24¾c. Nothing doing.

PEASANTVILLE, August 24, 11:10 A. M.—The market is dull at $3.95@4.

OIL CITY, August 24, 11:30 A. M.—Market opening and firm at $4.85@4.70 on lower creek; Oil City $4.85@4.90. The weather is clear and hot.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 24, 11:20 A. M.—Market quiet and firm, offering at $4.70; asking $4.75. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, August 24, 12 M.—Marking very quiet and nothing doing; sales spot at $4.25.

Grain and Produce Exchange.

There was a fair volume of business to-day as will be seen by the annexed report of sales

1 car car Corn, at 65.

4 cars prime Amber wheat, $1.26.

1 car tight pressed hay, $24.

A small lot of old red wheat, at $1.30.

We understand that there were some sales of Rye and Barley, but the parties interested in these operations forgot to make a report.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 24.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾@90¾. FRANKFORT, August 24.—5-20s of '62, 96½@96¾.

PARIS, August 24.—Rentes 56f 35c.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Petroleum 49¾f.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Flour 5s 9d; spring 10 5@10s 6d; winter 10s 10d. Corn 5s 3d. Pork firm and held at $12.75. Lard quiet and unchanged, with 50 asked. Bulk Meats firm and saleable at 5c for shoulders; short-rib clear 6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6c; do sides clear rib to clear 7¾@7¾c; sales 1,400 bbls next month at 7@7¼c for clear rib and clear. Whisky firm at 89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Flour drooping, at $4.62; double extra $5.62; triple extra, $6.00. Corn unchanged. Oats firm, at 46@50c. Hay dull; choice 32c. Bran quiet, at $1.07½c. Pork held at $14.00; buyers offer $13.75. Bacon nominal, at 6¾@7c; rib 7½c; sides 8½c. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal; ordinary 92½@93c; choice 97½@$1.00. Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged. Sterling exchange 122½; gold 111¾.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton firm: sales 7,500 bales of good ordinary at 16@16½c; low middling at 15@15¾c. Receipts 966 bales; exports: foreign 349 bales; stock, 29,502 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Tobacco very strong and active; sales 91 hhds logs at $4.15@7.50; low to medium leaf $7.75@9.75; leaf to fine leaf $10@25. Cotton very firm at 18½c for middling. Flour firm; extra family at $5.50. Corn; sales at 53c. Wheat at $1.10@1.20. Oats at 45@48c. Rye at 68@65c on arrival. Provisions in demand on orders and no sales in round lots. Mess pork $13. Bacon 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Hams 13½@14½c. Lard at 9½@10½. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 24.—Flour active. Wheat advanced 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1.32; No 1 white Michigan $1.30; No 2 do $1.24; amber Michigan at seller 30 days $1.30; Amber Illinois $1.30; No 2 do $1.25; No 1 red $1.27@1.27½; No 2 do $1.23½; No 3 do on the rejected do $1.05; extra white Michigan $1.34. Corn firm; high mixed 52c; low do 50c; yellow 55c; No grade 49c. Oats firm; sales at seller the month 35c; seller August 36c; rejected 30c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Flour dull. Wheat; No 2 2@3c higher; held at $1.16@1.17 cash and seller the month; No 1, 37½c; seller September; No 1 $1.17@1.18. Oats: No 2 firmer and held at 30½c. Corn: No 2 mixed scarce at 47½c. Rye: No 1 steady. Barley: No 2 lower and held at 63c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; No 1 red winter $1.28@1.27; No. 2 red winter, $1.23. Corn dull and 50@55c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Flour active, but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; red western $1.32@1.38. Rye 72@73c. Corn firm; yellow 71c; mixed western 68@69c. Oats steady; mixed 42@43c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet; mixed western 66@67. Oats dull at 42@43. Provisions and whissy unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 24—2 cars wheat, Marshall & Co; 19bx lasts, Dani Kizzer; 5 bales rags, Wm Bell; 1 bx mdse, Kaufmann & Bro; 1 car steel, C Spring Works; 3 do lumber, W P Snyder; 1 do do, G A Nimbord; 1 do do, Wm Ware, J S Dilworth & Co; 276 bags malt, J Rhodes; 1 bbls oil, Dalzell & Townsend; 1 car melons, T Lonsdale; 1 do lumber, Dunlap, M & Co; 1 bale leather, G N Huffstutt; 166 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 49 sks oats, Van Fossan and Co; 225 do do, Scott & Gwin; 195 do do, Kell & Ritchart; 1 car wheat, M F Herron; 50 boxes cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 cars stone, J & L Knox; 25 bxs cheese, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 36 sacks oats, W G Miller; 83 bbls pork, Hallman & H; 433 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 5 bags cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 5 do do, John Fullerton & Son; 6 bxs do, Reed & Co; 1 pkg, cigars, Carter Bros & Co; 3 cars p iron, Union Iron Mills.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 24—200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 3 cars ore, Jones & L; 2 do do, Wm Metcalf & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Bro & Co; 1 do, Kalip; 1 car bran, Schomaker & Co; 3 do oats, P Duff & Son; 1 car ear corn, W Welsh & Co; 12 pkgs lard, 8 kgs butter, Jas Voight; 1 car flour, Hallman & H; 433 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 5 pkgs cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 5 do do, John Fullerton & Son; 6 bxs do, Reed & Co; 1 pkg, cigars, Carter Bros & Co; 3 cars p iron, Union Iron Mills.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling slowly with 16 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy with a shower in the afternoon.

Capt. G. W. Rowley, of the survey boat Maj. Sanders, sounded at the "Sisters" on Wednesday and found but 17 inches of water. The Sanders is laid up temporarily at Wheeling.

Maj. Merrill at last accounts was making an examination of the dam at the head of Wheeling Island.

Commodore Gray has returned from Cape May.

Capt. James Wilkins, of whose death mention is made in another place, was an old steamboatman.

The Billy Parsons, at last accounts, was to take the place of the W. F. Curtis in the Wheeling and Sunfish trade.

It was rumored at St. Louis, on Tuesday, that Capt. A. H. Shaw, recently of the Arkansas, had bought the one half of the Mollie Moore.

Com. Kountz left St. Louis for this city on Monday.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday: The Mollie Moore has occupied berth immediately at stern of the barge company's wharfboat. The barge company desired the removal of the Mollie, as they require the place for barges to arrive, and a series of lively discussions was the result, in which Mr. Doyle, Harbor Master, took part, Commodore Kountz and the Mollie Moore; however, have taken a firm stand and continue unmoved. It is presumed this is the inauguration of Kountz's New Orleans line, which is to be accommodated with a wharfboat now building, or one perhaps nearer at hand. Advices were received at St. Louis, on the Kountz steamer Henry C. Yeager, hitherto a regular line boat, was being loaded at New Orleans for St. Louis, by Stevenson & Verhalen, independent of Messrs. Bofinger and Pegram, the new agents of the line. The Cincinnati's advertisement has been withdrawn from the papers, and Calhoun's huge Gienco is announced to leave to-morrow morning. Capt. Couison will take the Mollie Moore to New Orleans, towards the close of the week.... The same papers say: Capt. Haney says the C. V. Kountz was aground only two hours after working up the James Howard. His relations with the Howard were perfectly friendly throughout, and he was astonished to learn from the columns of a morning paper yesterday that he intended to bring suit against the Howard. Such a thing never entered his head, and there was no reason of anything of the sort, as the Howard paid all she owed, as per agreement.

—The New York steamboatmen are struggling with a knotty problem. General Bunnap said, before the close of the government investigation of the Westfield disaster, that it was the duty of every boiler inspector to go inside the boiler under examination and test the inner plates and braces. Mr. Matthews, one of the inspectors, is a Falstaff and the end of a boiler would have to be knocked off to enable him to get into it, and he couldn't do it then, unless it was a large boiler and well ventilated inside. The point in question is, whether larger boilers are to be made, or Matthews is to be dieted and rubbed down until he can get into the present ones.

—We regret to learn of the recent death, by drowning in the Coosa, of Capt. Henry C. Filebrown, of the United States Engineer Corps, who was engaged last year in the survey of the Coosa river, and, as we learn, was about to enter upon the exploration of the country between the Coosa and the Tennessee, to ascertain the feasibility of the proposed canal to connect these rivers. An appropriation was made for this last survey at the last session of Congress.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of Saturday says: "Mr. Frank Buckingham, a highly respected citizen of this city, fell overboard from the Merchants' wharf boat and was drowned last evening. In an endeavor to save him, Mr. William Harris had a narrow escape of sharing the same fate."

—The James Howard was out from St. Louis eight days to New Orleans and back, expenses of her round trip to New Orleans and back to St. Louis will be $17,000, not including damage to barge and boat, and moneys paid for assistance.

—Last up trip of the Carrie Kountz, two deck passengers, upon being refused passage on the second clerk for their fare, jumped overboard and swam ashore, and by that simple process got free passage to the swimming point.

—Capt. Charley Schulcz has purchased Captain Connell's one-fourth interest in the steamer Virginia. This gives Schulcz the entirely under Capt. Schultz's control, as he is now sole owner.

—The body of the cook of the ill-fated steamer Odd-Fellow was recovered a few days ago from the wreck of the boat, and buried in the Kentucky shore, near Louisville.

—The May Lowrey left Sioux City for St. Louis on the 15th, where she will load for New Orleans.

—The Peninah is again on her way from Sioux City to Fort Buford.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET

jy12

INSURANCE.

CHARTER 1829, PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insu'ce Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, 435 and 437 CHESTNUT STREET.

Assets on August 1, 1871, $1,009,988 23

Capital, $300,000

Income for 1870, $1,000,000

1829, over $5,500 000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Inland Navigation, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Secretary.

JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

THOMAS C. HAND, Assistant Secretary.

COFFIN & KELLOGG,

se21:ThTh Corner Third Ave. and Wood street.

Allegheny Insurance Co.

Of Pittsburgh.

OFFICE: No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.

WM. PHILLIPS, Vice President.

C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.

CAPT. WM. PHILLIPS, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	B. L. Fahnestock,
J. J. Henkinson,	W. H. Everson,
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Harvey Childs,	Hugh Torrence,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale,
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MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. M'ARDLE,

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Merchant Tailor,

Keeps constantly on hand

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS, AND GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 82 Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Gents' Clothing made to order in the Latest Styles. my12:n38

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

Just received by

HENRY MEYER,

ah6:n38 Merchant Tailor, 74 Smithfield St.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad begun July last, is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 260 miles west of Duluth. Construction trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including the purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to atleast 500.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They run 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable AT TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash prices. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation, at the rate of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The land grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on certificates sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Washington.

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Also by the following named Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh, viz:

MASONIC BANK.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK.

KNOWLES & SONS.

IRA B. McVAY & Co.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

Much of the capital with which citizens are largely interested in the stock and Bonds of this road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution.

Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke, Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black, Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M. Knight, Wm. Cass,
John Watt, J. N. McCulloch,
J. & A. M. Moorhead, H. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh, Thos. Cochran,
J. Edgar Thompson, F. B. Brunot,
Jas. Park, Jr., Others.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871. jy26:mwf

F. A. BATES. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH.

BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,

BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM

Corner Duquesne Way and 8th street, Pittsburgh Pa., and Parker's Landing, Pa. Represented by R. P. Crawford, Parker's Landing; John S. Miller Oil City; F. A. Bates

HOME NEWS.

Homestead.

Pick out your lots for the sale. Plans now ready at the company's office, 131 Smithfield street.

At Auction.—Tobacco, Segars, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, Platform, Scales, Clock, Desk, Signs and Lease of one of the best stocked and fitted stores in the city, No. 45 Ninth-st. Hand; street, on Friday next, commencing at 10 o'clock; also, a very fine assortment of Household Furniture. For further particulars of this very attractive sale, enquire on the premises, or of N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers.

Correction.—The Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, at a meeting held at the Masonic Savings and Deposit Bank, elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, the result of which we announced in Tuesday's GAZETTE. Owing to a want of clearness in the item, some readers were led to suppose the names given were a new Board of Directors for the *Bank*, and not as it was meant to say of the *Mutual Benefit Association*. There has been no such change in the directory of the bank.

A Reckless Driver.—Yesterday morning the wagon of Mr. John Seifert broke down on Seventh avenue. Mr. S., endeavored as rapidly as possible to get it out of the way, but before he could do so a car came along and the driver recklessly drove into the wagon, frightening the horse and causing him to run away. In some manner the horse was very badly injured and hence Mr. Seifert preferred a charge of malicious mischief against the driver, before Alderman Taylor.

Thanks to the Community.

I beg on behalf of the Welsh Congregational Church, Ross street, to return our most sincere thanks to the community, for so liberally patronizing our Peach Festival, which proved a decided success. We hope that the favor thus rendered us, shall never be forfeited by any deed unworthy of Christians and good citizens.

I have also been requested to give special thanks to the Editor of the GAZETTE, for his kind notices of our efforts.

H. E. THOMAS, Pastor.

Sale of the Ross Farm to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have succeeded in purchasing the Ross farm, near Sharpsburg, in the line of the West Penn Road, for which negotiations have for some time been pending. It is the intention of the company to erect extensive freight depots at that point, and after their completion all the freight that is moved over the road will go that way. The need of better facilities in the freight department of the company has long been felt by the "great corporation," and now it seems that a project that has been in contemplation for a great while is about to be consummated.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Railway Guide.

We received a pleasant call yesterday from Joseph E. Lynn, Esq., associate editor and travelling correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*. Mr. Lynn kindly presented us with a copy of Rand, McNally & Co.'s Railway Guide for August. This publication is especially valuable, indeed almost indispensible to western travellers. It presents a more complete and comprehensive schedule of time, distance, connections, etc., of our western railways than can be found in any other railway guide we have seen, including every railway west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and extending into the Western and Southwestern States and to the Pacific. It also gives an indexed gazetteer of towns in the United States, giving population, newspapers, express lines, etc. It is a most valuable and necessary book of reference, destined we think to an extensive sale and a high national reputation.

Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, a well-filled house greeted the now popular company of Manager Reamer last night. The opening play was Tobin's great comedy of "The Honeymoon" which was put upon the stage in an excellent manner, and was received with hearty demonstrations of applause. The after-piece was the mirth-provoking "Sarah's Young Man," a farce which is always good, but was rendered by Hotto as *Sam Sodeaf*, particularly so. To-night "Love's Sacrifice" will be produced with a strong cast. To-morrow night Byron's Doud Byron appears in his great speciality of the "Ferret" in "Across the Continent." Those desiring to hear Mr. Byron would do well to secure seats soon, as the rush is now already commenced.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night the fall and winter season will open at this fully re-modelled house with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, well and favorably known in Pittsburgh, in his great character of *Sam*. Reamer Miller's company is also a strong one, and should be received on the occasion of their first performance with a full house. The repairs to the building have been extensive, and it now presents an appearance second to none in the country. The box-office is now open for the sale of seats for the opening night.

Another Sudden Death.

Captain James Wilkins who was seen minging in business circles on Tuesday, apparently in the enjoyment of his wonted robust health, was the same evening attacked with inflammation of the bowels, the disease was so rapid in its progress that the services of his physician could arrest it, and within twenty-four hours of the first symptom, the end came and Mr. Wilkins was no more. The sad event was quickly known and gloom like a pall was spread over the countenances of his many friends. Captain Wilkins was a native of this city, was for many years connected with the steamboat commerce of this port; was afterwards for a time a popular and efficient freight agent on a Western Railway, residing (we believe) at Kalamazoo, Michigan. His transactions were at times very extensive, and he experienced many vicissitudes. Sometimes good, sometimes bad, fortune attended his operations in oil. Among his colleagures and cotemporaries he always, whether fortune favored or frowned, stood immutably true to his engagements, to the utmost farthing of every just debt, even when it required his last dollar. He was noted for patriotism and integrity, and the kind hearted and generous nature. The loss of such a man so much loved, stricken down suddenly at mid-life, will be felt and mourned as an irreparable providence, by family and friends. "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue!"

INQUEST AT WOOD'S RUN.

Verdict of the Jury in the Case of Thomas Pritchard—Tribute of Respect.

On Wednesday night the jury empannelled by Justice Harrington, in the case of Thomas Pritchard, killed by the cars near Superior station, concluded their labors. The following is the verdict rendered: "That said Thomas Pritchard came to his death on the evening of August 21st, by injuries received by being struck by engine No. 46, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the jury, do recommend said company to use more precaution by having a more efficient light on the rear of the tender when backing, and we do recommend that the whistle be used in this particular; and we, the jury, do further recommend said company to instruct their officers to have their trains move at not a slower rate of speed in this vicinity, where there are so many people, as many men at all times upon the different tracks."

The Puddlers' Union, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, of which deceased was a member, made all arrangements for funeral services, and paid the expenses of the same. They provided a large number of carriages for the accommodation of the funeral procession.

THE STOLEN JEWELRY.

Inventory of the Articles Taken.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John Stevenson, one of the proprietors of the jewelry store on Market street which was robbed a few mornings since, appeared at the office of Mayor Brush and lodged an information against William Hazlett. Frank Small and Joseph Whalen, charging them with entering the store with intent to commit a felony, and with committing the felony. As our readers are aware Hazlett and Small escaped from the lockup, but Whalen is still in confinement. The following list of stolen articles is appended to the information:

6 pairs ear-rings, $144; 1 pair wide bands, $10; 1 pair wide bands, $96; 1 pair narrow bands, $48; 1 neck chain, $60; 1 pair cameo ear-rings, $17; 2 sets cameo buttons and studs, $140; 1 gold cross, $25; 1 rustic gold cross, $15; 3 large cameo lockets, $36; 2 do., shield pattern, $9; 1 diamond-shaped cameo locket, $35; 1 oval locket, green cameo, $27; 1 oval locket with diamond spray, $65; 1 locket, pearl and sapphire center, $65; 1 locket, whole pearls and emerald, $65; 1 locket, bird on branch, $33; 1 shield locket, $37; 1 locket with painting, $37; 1 set sardonyx sleeve-buttons, studs and ring, $48; 1 fine colored ring, $14. Total, $1,400.

The prices marked above are supposed to be the wholesale rates for such articles.

Officer Dressler has returned from Allianee, whither he went in quest of the escaped prisoners. He discovered no clue to the fugitives' whereabouts.

TWO BURGLARIES.

An East Birmingham store and an Allegheny Hotel Visited by Thieves.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the dry goods store of Henry Ruhe, No. 1811 Carson street, East Birmingham, was entered by burglars, who got away with goods to the amount of about twenty-five dollars, and a small amount of fractional currency. The thieves effected an entrance through a door in the rear of the building, which was shut only by a wooden bar, which they managed by means of a knife to raise up sufficiently to permit the door to be opened.

A daughter of Mr. Ruhe heard a noise shortly after midnight and aroused her father and acquainted him with the fact. Mr. R. whose sleeping chamber is in the second story, arose and descended to the lower apartments, where he discovered by the open door the house had been entered by burglars. The thieves becoming aware of the approach of the proprietor, made a hasty exit, closely followed by Mr. Ruhe. In an alley in the rear of the store they dropped the empty money drawer, and in the Episcopal Church yard near by, they let fall a bolt of flannel. There was but little money in the drawer at the time, and it is thought that owing to Mr. Ruhe's sudden appearance, only about twenty-five dollars' worth of goods were stolen. The South Side detectives have the matter in hand.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning a bold robbery was perpetrated at the hotel of John Pretting, on Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Pretting was awakened by hearing a noise in his bed-chamber, but supposing that it was one of the domestics, he asked what was wanted. As soon as he spoke the individual in the room rushed to the door. Mr. P.'s suspicions were immediately aroused, and he jumped up and rushed after the fugitive. He continued the pursuit to the door leading from the kitchen to the yard in the rear of the house, and observed a man hurriedly scaling the fence. As he was not dressed, he could not pursue further, and consequently the thief escaped. On making an examination of the house, Mr. P. discovered that several of the apartments had been thoroughly ransacked by the thief. From a drawer in a dressing bureau in Mr. P.'s bed-chamber some fifteen dollars in money had been taken, and from another room a small box containing about fifty dollars in gold and silver coin, besides a number of valuable papers had been carried off. There is no clue to the thief.

THE CHAUTAUQUA DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest—Capt. Murray Culpable.

We noticed the fact that the Sheriff of Chautauqua county, had lodged an information charging Capt. Murray of the ill-fated steamer Chautauqua, with manslaughter, in the GAZETTE, of Tuesday morning. At that time the Coroner's inquest was being held, which investigation has since been concluded. A large number of witnesses were examined before the inquest and while the testimony went to show that Capt. Murray was not under the influence of liquor, as has been asserted by some, at the time of the accident, yet it was of such a character as to show that the disaster was greatly due to criminal negligence on his part, in allowing so faulty a boiler to be used on the vessel and in exercising so little care in its use. From the testimony published in the Titusville Courier we extract the following, which is all that our space will admit.

C. Y. Davenport, sworn—Live in Buffalo; have been a boiler maker for thirty-five years; the boiler was badly constructed; the material is fair, but the boiler was too long for the diameter; it is my opinion that low water and the injector are what blowed the boiler up.

Question—Do you think such a boiler requires a skilled man to attend it?

Answer—I think that such a man would soon leave it, and throw it by entirely; there were too many flues for the diameter. It was necessary to carry the water too low for safety; I don't think there could have been fifteen barrels of water in it when it blew up; saw pieces of iron that were blue and scaly, as if they had just come from the forge; I think they had been overheated; Mr. Crosby's evidence is correct; I should fully agree with him; I think when the boat stopped and the water went down the steam went up rapidly, and caused the explosion; I have no doubt but there were from 150 to 175 pounds of steam.

Edward Medowern sworn—Live in Dunkirk; am a boiler maker, and was deputy inspector in this Congressional district; I made no plan for a boiler for Captain Hill; don't know as this was made after it; think Murray advised Hill to come to Dunkirk for a boiler large enough to carry his load; he asked me to make specified time for one; came to Mayville with drawing for boiler; asked him $2,050 allowing $50 for old boiler; new one to be made of three-eighth No. 1 iron; the boiler built in Titusville, I suppose, was something after my plan; Murray told me he paid $1,100 and the old boiler at $600, making $1,700; Murray said we would have got the job at those figures; told him it would cost more than that for labor and material; the iron I was going to weigh from twelve to fifteen tons; the construction was bad; there were too many flues and too little steam space; think there were 100 few stay bolts and the braces 15; the water would be lower when standing still than when running; I at once told Murray that I was going to come round and inspect the boiler; he told me that a d—d fool once come down from Erie to inspect it and he told him to go off; the fool then took water and threw him into the lake, and that I might expect some similar treatment.

The verdict was substantially as follows; The jury find that the boiler was defective, both in material and construction; that the cause of the explosion was too little water and too much steam. They hold Captain Murray guilty of criminal neglect in running the boiler at all, and particularly for allowing any one but an engineer to handle it, and recommend the proper authorities to take cognizance and action in the matter.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

An Oil-tank Explodes during the Storm—Oil and Building Consumed by Fire—Terrible Loss.

Shortly after the rain of last night had set in, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a lurid sheet of flame was observed by persons on the street to shoot up in the air in the direction of Lawrenceville. This was quickly followed by a second and third one, and in a very few minutes the alarm of fire was sounded from box 62, situated on Penn avenue at the Independence Engine House. Repairing to that place we learned that the occasion of the flash and the alarm was the explosion of the large still at the oil refinery of John Spear & Co., on Walnut-st Island, extending from the foot of Thirty-eighth-st. to the foot of Thirty-ninth street. The still contained about one hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil in the process of refining and immediately took fire. The flames were communicated from this to a frame shed adjoining, which was destroyed, and that to a large tank-house which contained about two hundred barrels of oil. The flames spread with great rapidity and it was owing solely to the immediate and energetic actions of the firemen that other property adjoining was saved.

The instant after the explosion, the alarm was telegraphed from boxes 62, 63, 67 and 73, all of which are in the vicinity to the Central Fire Station, who observed the explosion, and the alarm was struck, as stated above from box 62. An alarm was also given from box 63, but Allegheny fire department answered promptly to the call and rendered sufficient service. The Lawrence Hose Company deserves special mention for their exertions. They were the first on the ground, and gaining a position close to the burning tank, notwithstanding the possibility that underground tanks might be near them for thirteen feet, they u ed their hose to excellent purpose, driving back the burning oil and confining the flames within comparatively narrow limits.

The tanks, oil and pump shed were of course, completely destroyed, which will cause a heavy loss of about $3,500, which is pretty nearly covered by insurance. We did not learn the names of the owners of the burned tanks, but it was at first supposed that the still had been struck by lightning, but this is considered improbable as no sound of thunder was heard, the flash of lightning seen by any one at the time. The more probable theory is that the rain falling suddenly and heavily upon and cooling the top of it suddenly and thus producing an unequal temperature, caused the gas to explode, to a greater or less extent, so burst the sides or top of the vessel. There was a rumor to the effect that one man had lost his life by the explosion but we were unable to trace it to any reliable source.

THE DEACON'S TROUBLE.

Hearing in the Case of David Drennan Charged with Illegal Liquor Selling—The Testimony—The Accused Gives Bail for a Trial.

A hearing was had yesterday morning before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, in the case of David Drennan, of the Plum township deacon, charged with illicit liquor selling. We have already laid before our readers the facts in this case. The prominent position held in the church, by the accused, and his high social standing created considerable interest in the case. For the defense, John H. Hampton Esq., appeared, and District Attorney Swoope conducted the prosecution.

The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken on the part of the prosecution:

Thomas Dougherty, sworn.—Know the defendant Drennan; got a drink there—or what I was used to—"three drams a day." I never got any there unless I was working for Mr. D. I moved last April one year ago, and Mr. D. gave me a bottle of whisky.

Reilly Fellows sworn—Know Drennan; I got liquor there once; I paid a little for it; it was last spring that I got the liquor.

The examination witness testified: I was sick when I got the liquor; think I paid defendant for it; he didn't want to take to pay, but he received it; I got a pint of liquor from the girl once; it was after I had obtained that from Drennan; I knew he kept liquor; I told him I was sick.

Jacob Glunt, sworn.—I know Drennan, have been at his house; have had liquor there now and then, as I passed by; never saw liquor sold there; I got a quart there a year ago last July; the women told me to go to the cellar and see if there was any; I took a quart and left a half dollar on the table; defendant's sister and hired girl were there at the time.

Thomas Dougher, sworn.—I served the defendant; he told me that Connor had worked there; that he kept him for eight weeks; he would work a while, lay off and drink; I paid him, Drennan, gave him whisky to cut "herbine, and paid him twenty-five dollars for his services; he had brown Conner whisky and that Connor paid for it.

The prosecution here rested the case and the defense called to the stand Mr. A. Lockart, who had lodged the information and who had not been called by the Government. His testimony was as follows:

I made the information; made it because I believed defendant was breaking the laws of the United States; I believed it, because I lived at his house and heard him sell; I bought his sell liquor; I bought it myself; I was not well when I went to his house; I was under the Doctor's care; I went to see if he would take whisky and herbs, but the Doctor afterwards countermanded the order; the reason he told him was, because of the law; *Drennan had the church prohibit me from enjoying the rights of membership because I belonged to the Odd Fellows*; I then reported him to the church; I don't know how much I drank while at Drennan's; suppose I drank when others did; the liquor was set out at meal times; Drennan drank, too; I bought liquor and saw others buy it; people bought meals at the house and whisky was set out; don't know whether Drennan paid for it or not.

The hearing at this point terminated, and the defendant entered bail to answer the charge at court.

FORBES STREET AGAIN.

Property Holders Meeting—The Supreme Court Argument—Further Proceedings.

One of the greatest bones of contention in the way of street improvements is the matter of the opening of Forbes street. This is distinctly to be one of the most important avenues in the city and will be a much better outlet eastward, along the south side of the city than Fourth avenue. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the delay in its opening is greatly retarding the growth and improvement of the Sixth ward especially, the desired end seems about as far off as it was six months ago. We say desired end because the wish is almost universal to have it opened. The present cause of the delay is the, claimed, excessive damages allowed to certain parties owning property at several points in the line of the street. In February last the property owners benefitted were notified of the assessment made by the viewers appointed by Councils and therefore opposition commenced as above stated. Meetings were held and money collected to defray the expenses of an appeal to the Supreme Court, from the Court below, where the report of the viewers had been confirmed. The result of the appeal was that a stay of proceedings was had and appellants were granted a hearing at the session of the Supreme Court to be held in this city in October.

Last evening another meeting was held in the Ann street school house, but, owing to the rain, there was but a small attendance. On motion of Mr. C. H. Anderson, Mr. James McGinnis was called to preside and the reporters of the press to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that it was now time to prepare for the meeting of the Court and have paper books printed, and for this and attorneys fees more money would be needed. The one per cent already collected and expended in the draft had been more than exceeded by the property owners in the delay already secured and he hoped they would try and have the rest of the opening reduced.

Mr. McGinnis, in answer to Mr. Anderson gave information as above relative to the payments already made.

Mr. Anderson moved that the meeting adjourn until Tuesday evening next, and that all parties interested be requested to be on hand at that time. Carried.

"Original" and "Improved," combined in one. The Weed at 116 Market street, is the only Weed Sewing Machine offered. No danger of getting the wrong one there. MWF

New lot of German Canary Birds, just received at JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S, 112 Smithfield street.

Get a Weed Sewing Machine, and you have the very best with all the latest improvements. MWF

BREVITIES.

NO DUST.

GLORIOUS—the rain.

STREAMS replenished.

THE cholera has entered Berlin, Prussia.

MANAGER ELLSLER, has returned to the city.

FEMALE department of the work-house finished.

CITY COUNCILS will meet on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M.

IT IS said that the Ohio river has not been so low for eighteen years.

BUSINESS men are daily arrriving home from their summer resorts.

PRIDE STREET nuisances are used in the grading of new streets on the hill.

THE box office of the New Opera House, for "Sam's" engagement will be open to-day.

SOME ten different parties expect to be the Chief of Police, let the coming man for mayor, be who he may.

THIS is the last day for magistrates to return informations for September term of Criminal Court.

ON to-morrow afternoon the Amateur Base Ball Club of Kittanning will play the Oaklands at Union Park, Allegheny, at two o'clock.

MAYOR CALLOW, Postmaster Wyler and Mr. Samuel Hastings, the Allegheny excursionists arrived home yesterday morning, from the lakes.

ROBT. F. GILLAM, ESQ., one of the most successful and prosperous young business citizens of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was in the city yesterday on a visit to his many friends.

A DROVER named Alexander Greenawalt, was thrown from his wagon on Penn avenue on Wednesday by his horse becoming frightened and running away. His shoulder was dislocated.

Question—Do you think such a boiler requires a skilled man to attend it?

Answer—I think that such a man would soon leave it, and throw it by entirely; there were too many flues for the diameter. It was necessary to carry the water too low for safety; I don't think there could have been fifteen barrels of water in it when it blew up; saw pieces of iron that were blue and scaly, as if they had just come from the forge; I think they had been overheated; Mr. Crosby's evidence is correct; I should fully agree with him; I think when the boat stopped and the water went down the steam went up rapidly, and caused the explosion; I have no doubt but there were from 150 to 175 pounds of steam.

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Shortly after the rain of last night had set in, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a lurid sheet of flame was observed by persons on the street to shoot up in the air in the direction of Lawrenceville. This was quickly followed by a second and third one, and in a very few minutes the alarm of fire was sounded from box 62, situated on Penn avenue at the Independence Engine House. Repairing to that place we learned that the occasion of the flash and the alarm was the explosion of the large still at the oil refinery of John Spear & Co., on Walnut-st Island, extending from the foot of Thirty-eighth-st. to the foot of Thirty-ninth street. The still contained about one hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil in the process of refining and immediately took fire. The flames were communicated from this to a frame shed adjoining, which was destroyed, and that to a large tank-house which contained about two hundred barrels of oil. The flames spread with great rapidity and it was owing solely to the immediate and energetic actions of the firemen that other property adjoining was saved.

The instant after the explosion, the alarm was telegraphed from boxes 62, 63, 67 and 73, all of which are in the vicinity to the Central Fire Station, who observed the explosion, and the alarm was struck, as stated above from box 62. An alarm was also given from box 63, but Allegheny fire department answered promptly to the call and rendered sufficient service. The Lawrence Hose Company deserves special mention for their exertions. They were the first on the ground, and gaining a position close to the burning tank, notwithstanding the possibility that underground tanks might be near them for thirteen feet, they u ed their hose to excellent purpose, driving back the burning oil and confining the flames within comparatively narrow limits.

The tanks, oil and pump shed were of course, completely destroyed, which will cause a heavy loss of about $3,500, which is pretty nearly covered by insurance. We did not learn the names of the owners of the burned tanks, but it was at first supposed that the still had been struck by lightning, but this is considered improbable as no sound of thunder was heard, the flash of lightning seen by any one at the time. The more probable theory is that the rain falling suddenly and heavily upon and cooling the top of it suddenly and thus producing an unequal temperature, caused the gas to explode, to a greater or less extent, so burst the sides or top of the vessel. There was a rumor to the effect that one man had lost his life by the explosion but we were unable to trace it to any reliable source.

THE DEACON'S TROUBLE.

Hearing in the Case of David Drennan Charged with Illegal Liquor Selling—The Testimony—The Accused Gives Bail for a Trial.

A hearing was had yesterday morning before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, in the case of David Drennan, of the Plum township deacon, charged with illicit liquor selling. We have already laid before our readers the facts in this case. The prominent position held in the church, by the accused, and his high social standing created considerable interest in the case. For the defense, John H. Hampton Esq., appeared, and District Attorney Swoope conducted the prosecution.

The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken on the part of the prosecution:

Thomas Dougherty, sworn.—Know the defendant Drennan; got a drink there—or what I was used to—"three drams a day." I never got any there unless I was working for Mr. D. I moved last April one year ago, and Mr. D. gave me a bottle of whisky.

Reilly Fellows sworn—Know Drennan; I got liquor there once; I paid a little for it; it was last spring that I got the liquor.

The examination witness testified: I was sick when I got the liquor; think I paid defendant for it; he didn't want to take to pay, but he received it; I got a pint of liquor from the girl once; it was after I had obtained that from Drennan; I knew he kept liquor; I told him I was sick.

Jacob Glunt, sworn.—I know Drennan, have been at his house; have had liquor there now and then, as I passed by; never saw liquor sold there; I got a quart there a year ago last July; the women told me to go to the cellar and see if there was any; I took a quart and left a half dollar on the table; defendant's sister and hired girl were there at the time.

Thomas Dougher, sworn.—I served the defendant; he told me that Connor had worked there; that he kept him for eight weeks; he would work a while, lay off and drink; I paid him, Drennan, gave him whisky to cut "herbine, and paid him twenty-five dollars for his services; he had brown Conner whisky and that Connor paid for it.

The prosecution here rested the case and the defense called to the stand Mr. A. Lockart, who had lodged the information and who had not been called by the Government. His testimony was as follows:

I made the information; made it because I believed defendant was breaking the laws of the United States; I believed it, because I lived at his house and heard him sell; I bought his sell liquor; I bought it myself; I was not well when I went to his house; I was under the Doctor's care; I went to see if he would take whisky and herbs, but the Doctor afterwards countermanded the order; the reason he told him was, because of the law; *Drennan had the church prohibit me from enjoying the rights of membership because I belonged to the Odd Fellows*; I then reported him to the church; I don't know how much I drank while at Drennan's; suppose I drank when others did; the liquor was set out at meal times; Drennan drank, too; I bought liquor and saw others buy it; people bought meals at the house and whisky was set out; don't know whether Drennan paid for it or not.

The hearing at this point terminated, and the defendant entered bail to answer the charge at court.

FORBES STREET AGAIN.

Property Holders Meeting—The Supreme Court Argument—Further Proceedings.

One of the greatest bones of contention in the way of street improvements is the matter of the opening of Forbes street. This is distinctly to be one of the most important avenues in the city and will be a much better outlet eastward, along the south side of the city than Fourth avenue. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the delay in its opening is greatly retarding the growth and improvement of the Sixth ward especially, the desired end seems about as far off as it was six months ago. We say desired end because the wish is almost universal to have it opened. The present cause of the delay is the, claimed, excessive damages allowed to certain parties owning property at several points in the line of the street. In February last the property owners benefitted were notified of the assessment made by the viewers appointed by Councils and therefore opposition commenced as above stated. Meetings were held and money collected to defray the expenses of an appeal to the Supreme Court, from the Court below, where the report of the viewers had been confirmed. The result of the appeal was that a stay of proceedings was had and appellants were granted a hearing at the session of the Supreme Court to be held in this city in October.

Last evening another meeting was held in the Ann street school house, but, owing to the rain, there was but a small attendance. On motion of Mr. C. H. Anderson, Mr. James McGinnis was called to preside and the reporters of the press to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that it was now time to prepare for the meeting of the Court and have paper books printed, and for this and attorneys fees more money would be needed. The one per cent already collected and expended in the draft had been more than exceeded by the property owners in the delay already secured and he hoped they would try and have the rest of the opening reduced.

Mr. McGinnis, in answer to Mr. Anderson gave information as above relative to the payments already made.

Mr. Anderson moved that the meeting adjourn until Tuesday evening next, and that all parties interested be requested to be on hand at that time. Carried.

"Original" and "Improved," combined in one. The Weed at 116 Market street, is the only Weed Sewing Machine offered. No danger of getting the wrong one there. MWF

New lot of German Canary Birds, just received at JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S, 112 Smithfield street.

Get a Weed Sewing Machine, and you have the very best with all the latest improvements. MWF

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

A LARGE tract of woodland in Erie county is on fire.

THE citizens of Greenville propose putting down a test well for gas or oil at that place.

MR. JOHN BURGOON, of Clearfield county, shot and killed a large bear a few days since.

THE Jefferson Iron Works, of Steubenville, during the year 1870, manufactured 40,000 kegs of nails.

THE walls of a large building in in Williamsport fell in on Tuesday, killing two children and wounding others.

THE arrest and hearing of Gross, charged with being the perpetrator of the Wisner murder, continues to create great excitement among the people of Titusville.

THE Jamestown, Pa., Agricultural Association will hold their annual fair in Jamestown on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of September next.

THERE was quite a frost on the lowlands between Youngstown and Havenna, on Friday morning last, but we do not learn that there was any injury done to vegetation by it.

THERE was a heavy frost on Mount Washington, Crawford county, last Sunday morning, the telegraph wires being covered to the size of a man's arm, and broken beside, near the summit.

THE Wheatland rolling mill at Wheatland, Mercer county, has a contract for supplying a large amount of the iron rails now being used on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The rails are made from worn out rails shipped from England expressly for this purpose.

THE crop of candidates is very heavy in Erie county. The dry weather don't affect them, to speak of. The Erie newspapers have about a column of them, and that, the Meadville *Republican* thinks, is why they don't like the Crawford *County System*.

IN Titusville it is customary to speak of the fashionable young lady as wearing an eighty-six-barrel opera suit, and when a boy wants to have his teeth plugged he gets a requisition on the "gold man" for a couple of barrels of oil. The system seems to work very smoothly.

ON Saturday evening, a son of Mr. A. Lockart, of White township, Indiana county, met with a very painful, and, possibly, fatal accident. He was riding out of town on a wagon, when by a sudden jolt, he was thrown violently against the lock lever, the end of which penetrated his abdomen a distance of three or four inches.

"Only one original" Weed Sewing Machine, and you will find it at 116 Market street. Buy a "Weed," and you run no risk of getting a "counterfeit." MWF

New lot of German Canary Birds, just received at JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S, Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Homestead.

Plan of lots now ready.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a colored woman named Amelia Roberts, who died at a house on Logan street, at an early hour in the morning. A jury composed of colored men was sworn, and the evidence showing that the deceased had been sick for some time, it was thought necessary to have a *post mortem* examination of the body. Dr. Foster, by request, made the examination, and pronounced the cause of death to be heart disease. A verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased was a married woman, and left four children. Her age was forty-two.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—River four feet and falling.

VICKSBURG, August 24.—Down—Mary E. Poe, 5 A. M.; Shannon, 5. Up—Indiana, 9 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary. Departed—Belfast, last night, New Orleans; Glasgow, City of Alton and City of Cairo, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, August 24.—Weather cloudy and warm, with a fine shower this evening and brisk wind. River fallen two inches. Port list: Down—Tobe Hunt, 8 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 9; Evansville, 3 P. M.; Leclaire No. 2, 3:30. Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; John Lumsden, 11; Burksville, 2 P. M. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Arrived—Susie Silver, St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Mollie Moore and Glencoe, New Orleans; R. P. Walt, Vicksburg; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Mollie McPike and Rob Roy, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Moonstone, Illinois river. River still falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, August 24.—Virginia, Cairo to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 3; Capital City, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9; Andy Johnson, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; H. G. Turner to Louisville, 4; Ada Heilman, Louisville packet, 4; M. J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6. River fell two inches. Weather showery during the day and cloudy. Thermometer 78.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—River falling slowly, 11 inches in chute and 4½ feet on Portland bar. Weather alternating clear and cloudy to-day with light showers this evening; cloudy and signs of rain to-night. Business dull. Arrived—Enterprise, from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—A fine rain set in about nine o'clock to-night. Capt. W. H. Palmer, a well known steamboat man, died at his residence in the Albany early this morning, aged fifty-eight years.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lorillard's yacht Enchantress, thirty-two days from Sicily, arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday morning.

—Wheeler, the ex convict supposed to be one of the parties who chartered the tug by which the prisoners made their escape at Sing Sing, has been arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—The residence of Ex-Mayor A. King, of Erie, Pa., was struck by lightning yesterday morning, the fluid tearing a large piece of the roof to atoms and splitting the chimney from top to bottom. Prof. Kennedy Sing, the elocutionist, was directly under where the lightning struck, and was badly bruised by the falling timbers and plaster, but received no other injuries.

Towing by Steam on the Canal.

From the Syracuse Courier, Aug 15.

A novel plan for the propulsion of canal boats by steam was presented to the State Commission, in session yesterday, in this city, by the Hon. Charles Howard, of New York, one of the oldest shipping merchants in the State. He exhibited a miniature canal filled with water, with two curves or one reverse curve. The canal has a chain on each side, one for ascending boats and the other for descending boats. These chains are kept in their place around the curves by hands on the sides of the canal by spars, one end of which is shackled to the shore, the other end to the chain. These spars prevent the chain from being drawn ashore on the point of the canal by the boats that are towing on it. On the concave side of the curve is a short chain attached to the shore to prevent the chain drawing from the concave side of the curve. The spars above described have also a short brace chain that leads from the outer end of the spar, diagonlaly to the shore in such a manner as to take all the strain off from the main chain beyond that point, which divides the tension as often as necessary, so that a light and convenient main chain can be safely used, and if any accident occurs to one section, it can be repaired, while the balance of the chain each side is intact. He also exhibited several miniature canal boats, made on the same scale of the canal, with a small wheel on the side of the boat near the bottom, secured to a shaft that extended through each side of the boat. The wheel has a groove in its periphery, with projections for the links to drop into. The main chain is laid into the groove, and when the engine turned the wheel, it drove the boat along with great speed with two or three other boats in tow, and turned the curves of the canal, passing the spars and guy chains with perfect freedom and ease. The chains are continuous the whole length of the level, but do not extend through the locks. The plan contemplates the plan of only having one boat in five fitted with an engine, and this engine boat to take about 100 tuns cargo, and the other four 210 tuns each, and tow them from Buffalo to the Hudson, and then ship a pair of Indian paddles, which are rigged very simply, on each side of the boat, and continue the voyage to New York and back with her fleet. Barges are mounted on only two paddles now shipped in two minutes of time, and made very rapid speed through the miniature canal.

Gas.

The waste of gas in London from the use of defective burners, it is estimated, involves a loss of two and a half millions of dollars per annum, the gas retail amounting to ten millions of dollars. A committee to whom this subject has been referred has recently reported to the Board of Trade the results of some 1,500 experiments in reference to the waste of gas caused by the use of certain kinds of burners. In the case of "bat-wing" and "fish-tail" burners it is reported that there is a point above which every increase in the rate of consumption produces a decrease of light relatively to the quantity of gas consumed. The point of consumption at which each of the above named burners gives its maximum of light relative to the quantity of gas consumed, it is stated, varies enormously. Two burners with which the experiments were made gave the most light when the consumption was 1¼ cubic feet per hour.

With the "Argand" burners on the other hand, it is reported that the light from the gas steadily increases in a higher ratio than the rate of consumption. In reference to the burners used by the public, in London, the committee reports that there is a striking difference in the maximum of light obtained from the same quantity of gas, some burners giving a light only equal to twenty, while others give a light equal to sixty, eighty and one hundred. The committee also reports that an apparatus for regulating the air supply increases the illuminating qualities of the gas even when consumed at very low rates

Berard Process for Making Steel.

Many methods have been indicated of late years for manufacturing steel direct from pig iron, that of Bessemer being well known and worked in a great many establishments in Europe and America. According to the *Mechanic's Magazine*, a rival to this method is to be found in the system of Berard, as adopted at the steel works in Givors, in